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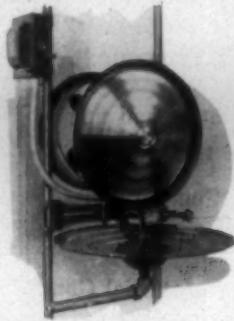
INSTITUTE FOR
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 16, 1929

No. 11



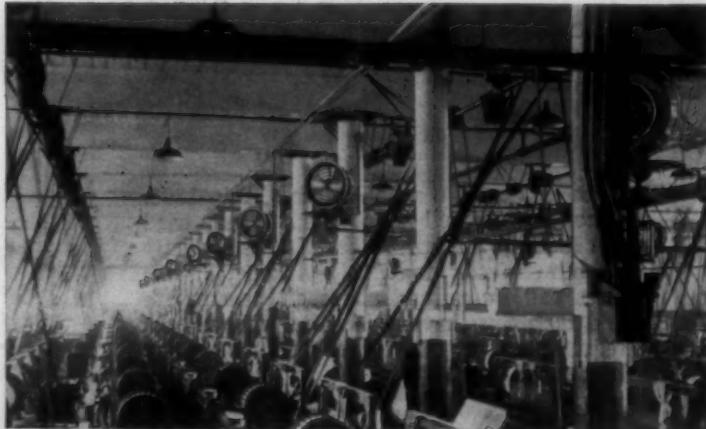
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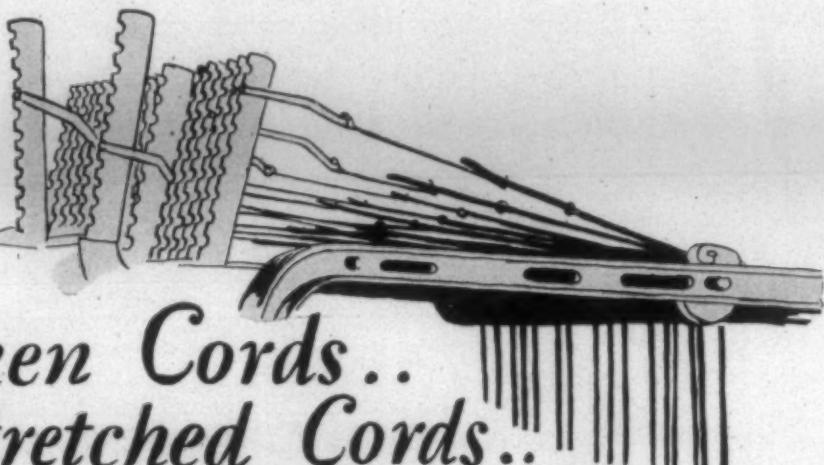
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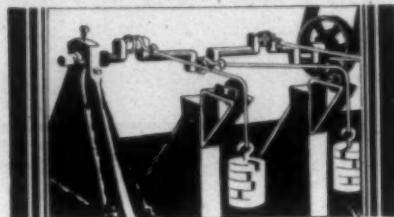



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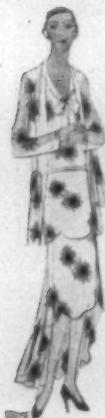
As Six Metropolitan Stores Suggest a Sheer Summer



... at James McCreery & Co. Illustrating a "high fashion"—a sheer sleeveless afternoon frock, Butterick 2514, which is perfectly at home at a fashionable tea or dining informally later in the day. A Celanese Voile in floral pattern.



... at L. Bamberger & Co. The smart dinner frock illustrated, Vogue 9657, shows the "princess" line to advantage and is made of Celanese Ninon printed in a galaxy of colors. The cap sleeves add a new and quaintly informal note.



... at Macy's. This costume of Celanese Ninon, Vogue 9736, 9735, may be worn as a smart afternoon creation with the jacket—without it, as a formal dance frock. Of all-over pattern in many colors, with touches of black.



... at Stern Brothers... Augustabernard designed the original of this frock, Pictorial 4784, sketched in a smart "spaced" pattern of Celanese Gossamer Ninon. It is a graceful, feminine frock with its long-in-back bodice and hemline.



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colors or permanently stain the fabric. Smart assortments of these charming fabrics are being offered by these and other leading department stores. On this page are shown the sheer Celanese materials that have just recently been featured by each store.

... at Loeser's. This charming afternoon frock, Butterick 2414, is made up in a gay pattern of Celanese Ninon. The jabot which develops into a scarf in back and the tightly molded hip-yoke ending in scallops are smart.



... at Abraham & Straus, combining two important fashion points — the sheer tailored frock sponsored by Patou, and the new tendency for stripes used in contrasting ways. This frock, McCall 5519, is made up in Celanese Voile.



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 16, 1929

No. 11

Slashing and Weaving Discussed At Birmingham

FEATURING a discussion of Slashing and Weaving, the Spring Meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, on May 8. Although the attendance was somewhat smaller than was anticipated, the discussion was unusually interesting.

D. Singleton Cook, General Chairman of the Division, presided. After the usual opening formalities, Mr. Cook turned over the meeting to John Howarth, of Lanett, Ala., who very capably led the discussion.

The complete report of the discussion follows:

Discussion on Weaving

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The first question is on shuttles, and is as follows:

"Shuttles. Under average conditions what is the life of a shuttle? Taking into consideration the size and speed of looms and the weight of goods, what shuttle has the longest life, dogwood or persimmon? Do you have all shuttles inspected by second hand after installed?"

I will call for an answer by Mr. Floyd, of Tallassee. He seems to not be here. I am going to say this on shuttles. We are using in Lanett at the present time about 1.65 shuttles per loom per year. I am not inclined to say which has the longest life. I think it depends a good deal on luck and of course the running of looms. One shuttle might last 15 minutes, either of dogwood or persimmon, and another might last a year. One thing we do in Lanett is for every shuttle, that is given out, the number of the loom has to be given before he gets the shuttle, and sometime within the next three or four days the assistant overseer of the mill has to go around and look at that loom, and see that that shuttle has been put on right, and is running right. We find that we have been able to keep our shuttles down to about 1.65 per loom per year. I think that is one of the best things in regard to shuttles we have ever done, having every loom inspected after the shuttle has been put on.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): We make our records once a month of shuttle consumption. We find they vary from month to month, but it will average from 1½ to 1¾ per loom per year.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you have any inspection?

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): No systematic inspection. I will state that we only use the dogwood.

One Shuttle Lasts Nine Months

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We are on 30-inch looms. We run at the enormous speed of 165 to 168. We average about 9 months to the shuttle. A shuttle lasts us 9 months. That is about 1 1-3 per loom per year. Every shuttle that is given out, the number of the loom is stamped in the shuttle. We put the date also in that shuttle. That stamping of the loom number in the shuttle eliminates trouble we have had of weavers swapping shuttles from loom to loom, and causing a loom

to break because they get the wrong shuttle in it. We have not a record of each loom. We can tell for years back exactly how many shuttles that particular loom has used.

Checking Up New Shuttles

Another thing is that, when a fixer gets his shuttle, he has to return the old shuttle. He brings the old shuttle back, and gets a new shuttle for it. The second hand over that particular portion of the loom, when that shuttle goes in, he has to see that particular loom, that that shuttle has gone in, not in three days but on that same day. I believe we have cut down our consumption of shuttles considerably. There is no following up in that system. It's all attended to right then.

We used persimmon years ago, but, as you said, the life of a shuttle depends a good deal on luck, and a good deal depends on the way your work is going through. You fellows don't have gouts coming up in your warp. A gout coming up in the warp is liable to throw a shuttle out and smash it, and the fixer is not held responsible for that. The ordinary life of dogwood shuttles, when they wear out, is fully 50 per cent longer than persimmon. That's my experience. We have not used the persimmon shuttle for years now. We believe it is best to pay the extra price for dogwood.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Do you find a variation in the number of shuttles used on one section and another depending on the loom fixing?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Does your system of inspection generally equalize that?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): No. The only thing the inspection does is to pick out a bum fixer, and you get a new one. You instruct him how to handle the looms, or teach him how to fix the looms, and, if he doesn't do it, get somebody else.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If you didn't have anybody to check up behind the fixers, in all probability they would use twice as much?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes. We also have a kind of a competition between the fixers to see which will use the least shuttles.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): We have approximately 1,000 looms and use about 1,200 shuttles a year.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If you have never dug into it like Mr. Ryckman has, you will find a lot of money can be saved on shuttles, and not only are you saving money on shuttles, but you are saving a chance on the quality of your cloth, and protection for your cloth because a shuttle, that is not properly adjusted, no doubt has a tendency to cause end breakage. Now, is there anybody else? How about you, Mr. Lane?

One Shuttle in 11 Months

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): Our shuttles usually last

about 11 months. When put on, they are inspected by the shuttle hand, and then inspected by the overseer. We get a very good check on shuttles.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Tell us a little about shuttles, Mr. Phillips.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I don't think I can add anything to what has been said.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Have you estimated the number of shuttles per year per loom that you use?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I think that depends to a great extent on the width of your looms. On broad looms there is quite a difference in the number of shuttles used.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you use dogwood or persimmon?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Dogwood.

Wider Looms Wear More Shuttles

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think you will find that as you get up in the width of your loom the shuttles will not last so long. On 32-inch looms on drills I run a very little over one shuttle a year, but as I get into the 72-inch, 86-inch, and 96-inch looms, they go faster. It is easy to see why, because it is harder to throw a shuttle 90 inches than it is to throw it 30 inches, and keep it straight.

Is there anything further on that? I am very well pleased to see that so many of us have gone into that shuttle question, and are keeping it down. I think that the concensus of opinion would be that the dogwood shuttle will outlive the persimmon shuttle. I think our experience goes to show that.

Life of Shuttles on Fancy Looms

NEWTON G. HARDIE (Westminster, S. C.): Is there anyone here who is on fancy work, who can give us a report on this question? Running day and night.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): What is your experience on your loom, Mr. Mangum?

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): I am trying to get it out of these fellows, that know more than I do, but they don't seem to know more than I do. For a number of years the supply man out at Avondale has been keeping that record. They don't stamp the number of the shuttle on the loom, but they charge it to the loom fixer. At any time he can refer to that, and occasionally he gives the superintendent the record of shuttles used by each section in the mill and, if there is anything out of the ordinary in that, he shows the number of looms, that have used an excessive amount of shuttles.

I noticed a while ago, while some of the gentlemen were talking, that a remark was made that they had seen some three or four shuttles used in the same loom over a year, and in others not any. We can look those records over and tell. Pretty nearly 50 per cent of them use about one shuttle a year. Quite a number will use four. We would probably average a thousand a year on nine hundred looms. Mr. Burris at Sylacauga says he uses about 800 on 1,200 or 1,400 looms.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Is there anybody on fancy work, who can inform the gentleman how these shuttles run?

HOWARD L. SMITH (Atlanta, Ga.): Mr. Hardie told me, when we were at the mill last week, that they were running broadcloth on 50s yarn, and that their shuttle consumption is about 800 shuttles per year on 600 looms, the shuttles being dogwood shuttles. This included dobby broadcloths.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I would like to ask those who use the brass eye to put up their hands. (Nine.) How about those using the cast-iron eye? It seems to be

about even. How about those using both? Just a few. Those who are using more than one make of shuttle on the automatic loom, please put up your hands. (Five.)

Is there anything further on the shuttle question?

Let-Off

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The next question is on Let-Offs, and is as follows:

"Let-Offs. What is the best Let-Off to control the width of the cloth? Do you find any difference in your Let-Off, when the beam is about three-quarters empty? What per cent of variation in width of cloth when the warp is full, and one-quarter full, if any?"

There are several questions incorporated in that one. Neither of the gentlemen who have been assigned that question are present so we can't hear from them. I will call on Mr. Pool. Maybe he can tell us something about that.

D. F. POOLE (Opelika, Ala.): Mr. Carter was assigned that question, and he couldn't be here today. He asked me to read the following test that he has made about these Let-Offs:

Our looms are equipped with Draper's Roper Let-Offs. We consider this the best let-off for controlling width of cloth. If this let-off is set up properly on full beam, there will be very little variation in width of cloth from full to empty beam. It has a motion which is supposed to compensate for the fullness of the beam and thereby regulate the letting off of the warp. We have found as much variation as $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch on 39-inch finished goods. This variation was due to size of rolls run on looms, or to the let-off not being set up properly.

Types of Let-Offs

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: It would seem that some of them have to be watched more carefully than others. Perhaps we can discuss that and bring something out which might help the fellow who has all of one kind of let-off, and wishes he had another one. We might get at it this way: All who have the Roper let-off hold up their hands. (Not many.) All who have the Bartlett let-off hold up their hands. It is about a stand-off. All who have the friction let-off raise their hands. A few. Does anyone who has the friction let-off, when they check up, find any variation in the width of the cloth?

T. H. BARRETT (Birmingham, Ala.): We did with the chain let-off. We find the Roper a whole lot better.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: What do you find, Mr. Ryckman?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have both the Roper and the Bartlett. There is no doubt that the Roper let-off is superior to the Bartlett let-off. The Roper let-off is really an automatic let-off. After it is once set, as far as possible, you are not getting much variation. I suppose there is some variation, but we have never been able to check up to see how much it is. Our cloth runs uniformly throughout, practically uniform. I don't mean theoretically, but practically. On the Bartlett let-off we have on another class of looms we have to regulate the friction. We have to regulate it in order to keep our width uniform.

I suppose that is influenced a good deal with our Roper let-off where we have a high sand roll. With the Bartlett let-off we have a low sand roll. The take-out is down low, and it is really an old style loom, and we don't expect to get the same conditions that we do on the up-to-date affair. I believe the Roper let-off, which is an automatic let-off, is really fool-proof.

Variation in Wide Goods

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think the greatest variation of cloth is in wide goods, goods from 60 inches up. I have one line of goods, on which the contraction from

the reed to the cloth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it turns out 62-inch goods. When we take a roll of cloth off, sometimes, almost always, and start it up again, there will be a variation of about 5 to 8 yards. That cloth will curl up from 5 to 8 yards in the beginning of a new roll of cloth. That I don't think it the fault of the let-off at all. I think that is due to a slippage on the sand roll. You have a high sand roll and it pulls down a little until the temples can get hold of it.

We have most all of the looms, over 50 looms, equipped with Roper let-offs. That is the wide loom. On the narrow looms we still have the Bartlett let-off. We have changed a great many from the Bartlett to the Roper. We had 110 looms running by friction by chain.

Steel Heddles

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: All right. Let's go to the next question, which is as follows:

"Steel Heddles. What difference do you find in the running of work with steel heddles against twine harness, if any? What is the difference in the upkeep of steel heddles and twine harness? What eats up cotton and twine harness? Why do cotton and twine harness always break near the eye?"

All who use the steel heddles put up their hands. Pretty good. All those using all cotton harness put up their hands. Two. All those using both put up their hands. Five. The steel heddle people ought to have a pretty good show down here.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): I don't know anything about the steel heddle part of it. I know I have spent a lot of money for harness. I know they break out in the eye. There are two or three different makes of harness, and some will break ten times more than others. We have gone into it only that far.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Why?

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): One must be better than the other.

They eat out the eye. All of them do. That's a question I made out myself, Mr. Howarth. That was one of my questions. I wanted to find out something about it.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: It was not fair to put up to you your own question.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): No. No. When we had this meeting over in the Valley I came back and began looking at the harness. I had a man testing in laboratory work there to take some different makes of harness and of different ages, and put them in a breaking machine and to break them. They all broke at the eye. The difference in the pounds was about eight pounds.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Had that harness been used?

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): Yes, sir, but I tested some brand new, that had never been on the loom, testing different makes of harness. I don't know how true this is but there is a fellow who comes down to our place, and he is a rat expert. I call him "Professor of Ratology." He seems to know everything that rats eat. He took some and carried it to his laboratory, and he said that there is a trace of paraffine in it, and that rats like paraffine. Rats eat them up. That's what he said.

We have to throw away 75 per cent of our harness, which all breaks at the eye. We have not got a heavy sized warp, nor a hard warp. We cannot say that is what is cutting them up.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: At what part of the eye do they break?

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): At the loop. I put that question in there, expecting to find out something about it besides what I found out from the rat man. This harness is a very expensive proposition, and we have to throw a lot away.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Not long ago within a year I was asked to go to a mill having trouble with their harness breaking at the eye. I went in, and the harness, when it was not in use, was hanging in the weave room next to the humidifiers. I asked the man in the mill "About how old is this harness?" He replied "About six years." I said "Well, it is time it broke." It was not breaking all the time, but only occasionally, but he considered he was having a heap of trouble with it.

Likes Steel Harness

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): We formerly used the twine harness, and I have changed over in the last four or five years to steel heddles. We don't have any trouble at all except flats breaking some and heddles stuck. The replacement of the steel heddles is very small. We don't have any trouble with them. On very heavy looms we cannot use steel heddles on account of the weight. On all twills and drills I have not been able to find a steel heddle that will do them right. We use twine for them. On plain heavy cotton goods we use the twine harness. On all our Draper looms other than twills or drills we use steel heddles.

If it is agreeable, I would like to go back to Question No. 3 on let-offs.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If there is no objection, we will go back to that question.

Variation From Let-Off

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): Something was said a while ago about having no variation with the Roper let-off. We find a good bit of that. In fact the Draper Corporation has had a man with us for two or three weeks, and he don't seem to be able to help us out on it. It is a new type of Roper let-off, and we have trouble with them slipping, making thick and thin stuff. We have a world of trouble with it. We have felt that we are just about ready to dump them. We can't do anything with them. We don't know whether it is the fault of the let-off or our fault. We have not been able to do anything with it yet. If there is anybody running heavy fabrics, I would like to hear from him.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you get these thick and thin places at any place on the warp?

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): All the way through.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: That is the kind of a question that we gather here to try to solve. There is the kind of stuff where you get something out of it. Has anybody else got that type of Roper let-off? Has anybody got that?

Question: What pick of your goods?

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): 23 and 22.

Question: Have you got a low range let-off?

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): Yes.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: That means it is holding and slipping.

Question: You are on thread pick?

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): No. We don't have trouble with our thread pick on 40-inch looms. We get on 17-pick goods and then we have thick and thin places.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Is there any gentleman here that has any trouble with the Roper let-off making uneven cloth? It's a bumper when you get into that stuff and cannot solve it. There is a representative of the Draper Corporation here, and he might tell us something about that.

Question: Are those new let-offs recently installed?

PAGE ENLOE (Roanoke, Ala.): Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I never have any trouble like that with my Roper let-off. Is there anybody here who can help the gentlemen on that question? It seems there is not. We will go back to the harness question. I will

call on Mr. Dupree, of Indian Head Mills. Can he tell us anything about harness?

W. T. DUPREE (Cordova, Ala.): We have some 40-inch looms on steel heddles, and we have some other looms with the twine harness. My experience with the goods we are running there is that I can tell little difference between the two. As far as the weaving of the goods is concerned, I cannot tell but mighty little difference between the two. We have considerable more strip on the steel heddle than with the twine. Mr. Lane might give you some information.

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): I think he has covered it pretty well.

A MEMBER: We changed over from cotton to steel, and at that time our method was opposed by a gentleman who was then connected with the mill. He opposed it on the ground that the steel heddle didn't have a yield, in other words, too stiff and rigid. I would like to know whether anybody has ever substantiated that with experimental data of any kind, or experimental data along that line.

Where Steel Harness is Best

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I don't think there is a bit of doubt about that. If I wanted to make a fine piece of goods, I would want cotton harness. If I wanted flexibility, I would want cotton harness, but I use wire harness on everything I can use it on. I don't use it on a great many things. I don't use it on sateens of any kind; I don't use it on a twill, if it is up to 60 inches, because the weight is there and the weight of course tears your stripping all to pieces, and you get a better end breakage. All ducks and worsteds I use steel harness on.

Harness Breaking at Eye

While I am on my feet—I don't want to do all the talking—I would say this: that I went to a mill one time having trouble with their harness breaking at the eyes, and they said they broke at the bottom of the eye. They had turned some of the harness upside down. They used them that way. That didn't make a great deal of difference, but they were weaving a piece of goods with their whip roll about as high as they could possibly get it. Naturally the top shed was loose all the time, but the bottom shed was as tight as a fiddle string. When the harness went down the flat commenced to wear into the top of the eye. They asked me down there why size would eat up the harness eye, and I told them that I didn't think that was so because the yarn was made out of the same stuff that the harness was made of, and if it would eat the harness up, it would eat up the cloth. I took some cotton warp yarn, that was not sized, and put it down in a barrel of size until next day, and showed them that it didn't eat it. They were sizing very heavily. That will cut your eyes out, if you are running a very heavy rough size.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): I notice two or three starch men here. Has not acid in the starch got something to do with that?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If you are using the thin boiling starch, that is acid treated. That would not eat it up at all. I don't believe myself that they would dare let starch go out that was acid enough to do that. I have tested my size mix a good many times and have found it is practically neutral, doing that by the use of litmus paper. I have no other way of doing it. We will take up that question under the Slashing discussion. We will get to that later. Just now I want to get over this harness question. We have with us Mr. McFarland, of Florence Mill.

G. V. MCFARLAND (Florence, Ala.): We are using steel heddles, all steel heddles.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Have you ever used any cotton over there?

G. V. MCFARLAND (Florence, Ala.): I changed over about five years ago. I don't find any difference except in the cost of the harness.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: No difference except in the cost? Do you find any difference in the weaving?

G. V. MCFARLAND (Florence, Ala.): There is difference both ways. Cotton harness runs better than steel harness, while good and new, but when it gets old and breaks, I think the steel harness runs better. We have been on it about five years and are replacing them now with steel heddles.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Suppose we hear from Mr. Edmunds, of Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.—or did you hear the discussion?

J. T. EDMUNDS (Pell City, Ala.): No. What is it you are talking about?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Harness. What is the difference between steel heddles and cotton or twine harness?

J. T. EDMUNDS (Pell City, Ala.): Well, I am not a weaver.

I will say this, that there is a steel harness and a steel heddle. I know nothing of either one except I do know something of the steel heddle. I have been in Pell City for years, and know nothing really of anything of the kind except that I do know my friend, the weaver, has been making some figures. Our consumption for the last few months has been in the nature of a test. We have only made a test for the last few months. I would state that we are replacing those at an average of 3,120 a year. That would make the average life of that heddle 470 years. (Laughter.)

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I would like to substantiate our good brother's talk. I have those steel heddles also.

What is a Steel Heddle?

Question: What do you term a steel heddle?

J. T. EDMUNDS (Pell City, Ala.): A steel heddle is a combination of a drop wire and a harness. That's the old type of Draper harness. There are only two mills, that I know of, that know how to run those steel heddles, the Pell City Mills and the Lane Mills. All the rest of them have gotten rid of them. They practically never wear out. The weaver breaks it out. If he has an empty one in there, and wants to get rid of it, he breaks it. To my mind it is the best harness that was ever gotten out.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): To my mind it is the best harness that was ever gotten out. I believe like he does, not that the average life is 470 years, but I think they will run for eternity. He is right, though, about the steel heddle. It is really a non-wearing-out harness. It acts both as a harness and a drop wire, causing the loom to stop, when the end drops.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Mr. Barrett, can you give us anything on the difference between cotton and steel harness?

Steel Heddle for Heavy Work

T. H. BARRETT (Birmingham, Ala.): I think that on fine work the cotton harness runs far better than the steel heddle. On heavy work I think the steel heddle would be the best.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Anybody else? Mr. Poole, your harness has been changed down there. Can you tell us anything about that?

Likes Steel Harness on Fine Work

D. F. POOLE (Opelika, Ala.): I have had a great deal of experience with cotton harness and steel harness, and the impression that seems to prevail here this morning, in my opinion, is all wrong. The steel heddle will weave the finest goods to the coarsest goods just as good or better than the cotton harness. They are doing it all over the world. You can't take a heddle made for osna-

burgs and run fine goods with it. You have to have a lighter heddle. The steel heddle will run any goods that cotton harness will run, equally as well in every respect. They are more economical, due to the fact that they don't wear out. You can take any goods, and make them out of cotton, or make them out of steel, and common sense will tell you which will last the longest. The reason that the cotton harness breaks at the eye is the continual wearing of the yarn at that eye. The steel heddle will run just as well or better than cotton harness, and where you are continually changing your goods, you have to buy new heddles or harness for every style of goods. We also have with us two representatives of steel heddle manufacturers, and they might tell you something in addition to that.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Is there anything further on the steel heddle question, or on the harness question? I suppose it is a fact that we all practically agree that the so-called steel heddles are cheaper than the cotton harness, that is in the upkeep—not that they will last 472 years, but they will last a long time.

D. F. POOLE (Opelika, Ala.): There is something else I would like to add, and that is as to the cam you use. Take a drop cam, and a steel heddle will not run on those kinds of cams.

Filling Waste

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: We will now go into a discussion of the next question, which is on Filling Waste, and which is as follows:

"Filling Waste. What per cent of filling waste do you have on feeler equipped looms? What number filling? Weight of cloth? Speed of loom? Width of loom?"

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Get up, gentlemen, and tell us what you know about this filling waste proposition.

MR. MOON (Birmingham, Ala.): I guess it is within one-half of one per cent.

Z. H. MANGUM: In regard to Mr. Moon's equipment, he has some of the sliding feelers, 1919, and some of the Hopedale feelers, and some midget.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: What is the data about your looms, Mr. Moon?

MR. MOON (Birmingham, Ala.): The speed of the looms is 156 with 40-inch and 178 with 30-inch, 40s filling.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Have you got something on that waste question, Mr. Pool?

Test on Filling Waste

D. F. POOLE (Opelika, Ala.): This is also one of the questions that Mr. Carter had assigned to him. Mr. Carter made the following test:

On 13.20s filling run in 30-inch 76x58 2.50 yard drill, using 30-inch looms at 164 picks per minute our feeler waste averages about 1.06 per cent. That is 1.06 per cent of the net weight of filling put in the batteries is left on the bobbins and goes into the waste. This small percentage may be explained by the fact that our looms are equipped with midget feelers, and our spinning frames with Burdett bunch builders. We try to keep after the doffers and put the proper bunch on the quills. We have pieces on each number of filling doffed and placed at the end of frames, so doffers can use these instead of piecing up when ends come down during doffing. Our quill waste for whole weave room, based on gross weight of cotton fed through opener room, will average about three-fourths of one per cent. This includes yarn which has sloughed off and everything.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Let's hear from somebody else now.

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): Ours is about six-tenths of one per cent on 40s filling with Midget feelers.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): What do you say as to the speed of the loom?

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): 154 picks.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Has somebody all sliding feelers?

Sliding Feelers

J. C. MEEHAN (Pell City, Ala.): Pell City is equipped with sliding feelers. We took up this question a few days ago, and made a check on about a four weeks' period. We didn't select any one style of goods. We arrived at our figures in this way: We calculated the number of pounds of filling, which went to the weave room, and the number of pounds of filling which came from the waste, and our test showed that we figured about one per cent. We don't carry any of the filling waste back to the spinning room. We take it off at the feed box. We have Howard & Bullough spinning frames, and don't use the bunch builder at all. There is a lever, which you can put your foot on, which disengages the gear, which drives the ring rolls up and down. We simply hold that lever down until you have got possibly 1 1/2 to 2 yards on, which is called a bunch. We have tried several different kinds of bunch builders. Our experience is that our filling waste is within the range of about one per cent. I would like to hear from some of the other mills that are on the same class of goods.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Is not the percentage of filling waste due more to the bunch that is put on the bobbin than the setting of the feeler or the kind of feeler?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Surest thing you know.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have the sliding feeler and we don't see a bit of difference between the two of them, the Draper and the other. We told the Draper man a few months ago that we were not interested in the Midget feeler, and that their sliding feeler was good enough for us. If you put the proper bunch on your bobbin, you don't need to care about your feelers at all. If you have not a proper bunch on your bobbin, the best feeler will do you no good.

Piecing-Up on Bunches

Question: Let's find out, Mr. Chairman, if it is or is not common practice to piece up on bunches where ends come down at the start of doffing.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: A good many mills are using pieces, and piece up. How many of you gentlemen are doing that—making pieces, and when the end is down on the doff instead of as we usually piece them? (Several held up their hands.)

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): I am not a spinner, you know, but I see how it is done sometimes. They just doff them off, and, when the ends are down, they have got a piece in their pocket, and they take that and put it on there with the bunch already on it, and piece it up.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: How many kinds of filling have you?

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): 19, I think.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Don't you get them mixed any time?

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): Yes, sir. We get them mixed sometimes.

J. C. MEEHAN (Pell City, Ala.): We have a system over at Pell City that I have been criticised for using, but still stick to. Now people familiar with spinning frames know that after the frame is doffed, you take the slack out of the ends, when you start it up, and we teach the doffers to break just as few ends as possible. This frame is started up just enough to let the threads catch that are going to stick. The frame is stopped right there.

We don't use the pieces from the weave room, but twist them up, and we splice the ends, and twist it up while it is stopped. Then start up, and as a rule there are not over one or two that fail to stick, and you get a good even bunch right at once. As to those that do fail to stick, we teach the fellow to wait until the ring roll gets to the bottom, and then run the right amount on there and go ahead. That looks like a loss of production. Before we started that system we had 400 pounds of filling waste in a day. After we got in that system, and put in the new No. 7 Draper spinning frames, assuring a uniform bunch, we got out waste down from about 10 per cent to about 1 per cent or less.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you pay your doffers by the piece?

J. C. MEEHAN (Pell City, Ala.): We pay by the hour.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Well, that accounts for it. You can do that.

Mills I have gone into lately, where they use this piece system, they don't take that back to the weave room. They doff the pieces on the frame. I have about 30 kinds of filling, and I never have done that. I have often thought of trying to introduce it, but I am afraid of getting a few picks of a fine filling in a coarse goods, or coarse filling in fine goods. I have done it myself. It runs about two or three picks sometimes, and I am afraid of getting it mixed.

Can anybody else give us anything on that? All right. We will have to pass on down. The next question is as follows:

Loom Stops Caused by Feeler

"Loom Stops. What per cent of your loom stops are caused by the feeler?"

I would like to call on Mr. Underwood, and ask him what he thinks of this. (No response.) Mr. Phillips, I know you have made tests on the stoppage of looms. Let us hear from you.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Of course we record the loom stops, that is, the number of stops a loom makes per day, caused by either filling breaking or the feeler. I don't know what the per cent is. I have not figured it out, but I just recall looking over the records the other morning that the loom stops caused by the feeler ran from 4 to 6 on 44 to 60 looms. That's on 43s filling. On coarser filling I don't feel you would have any stops at all to amount to anything.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Is that single chains or double chains?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Single chains.

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): I believe it runs about 4 per cent. Our filling is from 270 on up to 1317. Our final looms are on a single chain, where the stoppage runs about 10 per cent.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Don't you think that that question was a little bit ambiguous? It asks "What percentage of stops is due to the feeler?" Does that mean that, when the feeler changes, the loom stops, or the total stops, of filling stops per day?

W. T. DUPREE (Cordova, Ala.): It is stoppage from the filling of any description, where the filling breaks, or where it is caused from bad bunch.

4 Per Cent Due to Feeler

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): He gave about 4 per cent; 4 per cent of stoppages due to the feeler is in my estimation abnormal. His percentage all during the day is good. When it comes to referring to the feeler alone, it is abnormal.

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): I took this from the filling reports, and it is all filling stops. The total is 700 stops, 31 due to the feeler. That's on coarse filling. That changes every $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minutes.

Question: As I understand it, 96 per cent of his stops are caused by warp and other causes, and only 4 per cent due to the feeler?

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): Yes.

Stops Not Due to Feeler

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Here is an answer from Mr. Carter.

There are no loom stops caused directly by the Midget feeler. Our loom stops on filling changes are about 25 per cent of the total stops. These stops are caused by the transferring mechanism being out of adjustment, or to improper threading of the batteries, or other mechanical defects other than the feeler.

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): That sounds better.

Oilless Bearings

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: We will pass to the next question, which is No. 7, and which is as follows:

"What experience have you had with oilless bearings, if any?"

I am down for that question, and Joe Jennings also. Joe is not here. They have got officials from New York or Boston down this week, and he couldn't come. I can't say very much about it. We are just experimenting with it in going along. I have put on quite a lot on Pittman arms, and they seem to hold up pretty good. I have a couple of looms equipped with box crank shafts and cam shafts, and they seem to be holding up good. We are in the experimental stage with it. I cannot give any figures. Has anybody else had any experience with oilless bearings, or with any bearing at all supposed to be oilless?

Used on Harness Rolls and Rocker Shaft

W. L. UNDERWOOD (Shawmut, Ala.): We are running oilless bearings on our harness rolls and rocker shaft, and, if they are properly set, I find there is no end to the wear, it seems. You cannot tell any difference in them now and a year ago. They are still the same. That's about all I can say about it.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I have seen one rocker shaft, where the bearing was not worn, but the rocker shaft was worn. That I think was caused by the scrubber scrubbing around the foot of the loom, and either getting water in there or grit. They won't stand grit. The Pittman arms are all right, and are looking all right.

I will say this, that I was in a mill a few weeks ago, that had 24 looms furnished with oilless bearings. I went around and looked at their lathe, and tried everything I could, investigating, and they had been running about a year, and you couldn't see any perceptible wear in those bearings. I don't know whether it is luck or good judgment.

Question: What is the material?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Wood.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): I think it would be well worth while at least to look into that. At a recent meeting some reports were made by one or two men that were remarkable. I intended after that meeting to go further into it, and I have. If you have not gone into it, it is well worth investigating. I throw that out for what it is worth.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I would say this also. There is no mistake, so far as the Pittman Arms go and the boxes. You don't have to oil them. In the mill that I referred to I made tests on other parts in it, and everything was wood bearing. They did splendid. I tried their lathe, and wanted to see if there was any play there, and I couldn't find anything that looked like wear that was worth noting. As Mr. Cook mentioned, we had a little run-in together down our way, and some reports were made that were wonderful.

Question: Is there any change made in the bearing to operate a loom like that?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: No. I don't think so. The funniest thing about it is that anything foreign getting in there will cut up a piece of cold rolled steel quicker than you ever saw. If water or grit or even oil gets in there, it will certainly damage it. Regarding the machine I referred to, I will state that we have machine scrubbing in our mill, and all the scrubbing is done at night, and occasionally they do damage.

Question: Is there more than one make of oilless bearing?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think there are several, but I have had no experience with one kind.

The first oilless bearing I ever saw would not last any time where there was any stoppage. It was all right for the whip roll bearing. The way they are doing it now, it will stand anything. You all know that a rocker shaft is the first thing to get oiled. We have automatic looms, and we know that an automatic loom can only go so far until the loom fixer has got to fix it.

Now, like Mr. Cook, I believe it is a matter well worth your while in looking into, and I believe that those people are conscientious, and they are putting out a lot of money on that thing, and I think they would be glad to equip four or six looms for you at any time. I think they would. I don't know that. They did equip two for me a long while ago. I don't suppose you could call a Mo-casin bearing an oilless bearing. That is about as good a bearing as I ever had.

Bow in Cloth

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The next question follows:

"Bow. What is the best method to reduce bow in cloth?"

That question now calls for the bow in the cloth. What is the best method to reduce the bow in cloth?

L. E. LANE (Cordova, Ala.): I have heard of one mill that overcame that by tapering off the sand roll from the end. I have had no practical experience, but I heard of this being done in that way.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Anybody else? I would like to go through this question and see what we can get out of it.

JOE L. LANIER (Shawmut, Ala.): As Mr. Underwood says, we are experimenting on the question, and I think he is exactly right. I might say that with the adjustment of a loom there is an artificial condition created, and the bow is corrected for a time, but after a certain time this bow will return to a certain amount, but not as great an amount as you would have without this adjustment.

Contraction and Bow

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think as long as there is contraction there is going to be a certain amount of bow in your cloth. I am working now on a device to cut out the threads within an inch of the selvage, so that they will count just as you would count in the middle of the cloth. I find as we work on that that what little bow we have in our cloth decreases as we cut out that contraction. I don't know how that would be for middle picks, but we make goods that we have got to keep the side of the cloth open, just as open as the middle of the cloth. There are several devices for doing this. Has anybody else anything to give us on this subject?

Now that completes the written list of questions in this questionnaire on the subject of Weaving. We have a couple of questions here submitted by Mr. Schwartz, of the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La. One is "Loose ends and cross ends—cause—remedy—and method of handling in the weave room." We all have them. I say "all;" I presume all. Loose ends and cross ends—can somebody give us a suggestion on that?

GEORGE T. DUFFIE (Siluria, Ala.): That's partly caused by slashing and partly caused by warping. Both can be avoided to a great extent.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Have you got a tying-in machine?

GEORGE T. DUFFIE (Siluria, Ala.): Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Don't you find that causes these sometimes?

GEORGE T. DUFFIE (Siluria, Ala.): Very little. If they tie up a double, that means you have got to throw one out, and that gives you a loose end.

Question: What numbers are you running?

GEORGE T. DUFFIE (Siluria, Ala.): 26 and 28.

Question: Do you have many loose ends on your warp?

GEORGE T. DUFFIE (Siluria, Ala.): Not many.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Can anybody give us anything on that question?

Cross Ends and Loose Ends

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): The gentleman said he didn't have many. We have tying-in machines. Speaking about the machines getting out of fix, you can take an end and let it be stuck together, and the machine will tie double there. In our weave room you have got to break that out. If you have a loose end to run out, you have got to break the run of selvage. That's a cross end. We have a good many of them to occur from causes like that.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): How do you handle it in the weave room?

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): Just let them go, I suppose. You can't do anything with them. We try to straighten them up, when they run out.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): The tying-in machine is the principal trouble?

C. V. VICKERS (Alexander City, Ala.): I think the tying-in machine is the biggest trouble with cross ends.

F. G. TAPLEY (Alexander City, Ala.): Where you have patterns up to 5,000 ends or more, and you lose your patterns out from the weave room, if you don't give your tying-in man a good pattern, he is not going to give you a good warp. You have got to be very careful. One end out of 5,000 ends don't amount to anything, apparently, but, when it gets back to the weave room, it does. I would like for some man to tell me the remedy for cross ends and loose ends. Cross ends will come from the warping and slashing and tying in. It is owing to the number of ends you run on your section beams as to whether you have trouble with the cross ends in the groove of the slasher. When you come to your tying in, if you tie double top or bottom, they go into the weave room, and you have to break them. How the weaver handles them I don't know. The idea in getting those stopped is to go back and get a better warping.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: To my mind there is no remedy when you get it in the weave room.

Question: That's cross ends?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes.

Lots of mills will run double threads, but why worry about it? You cut them off of your beam and sell it for waste.

Threading Spools

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: That's a good idea.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): That's all right on white work, but what about denims?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I believe on denims I would use the little spools. Before I came South a long ways back I used to have on the slasher a way of running ends through on the slasher, and the little frame and that yarn would pick up little spools, and we would put them back and size them, and every weaver would have two or three

on those spools. They run just as good as the other part. I noticed that a lot of loose ends were stopped, when I let the brake of my yarn be up fairly well. Let the brake come down low, and I commenced to find loose ends in the weave room. There is no question about where it comes from. We pretty near all know the cause of loose ends, but I will say that it is the tying-in machine, that is to blame for a good many loose ends. I have followed that thing up very closely. Unless you have got very nice sizing, and each thread is separated, that machine will grab two of them like a mouse will go for cheese.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): There is no doubt that a good many loose ends and cross ends are caused by the tying-in machine. As the brother said over there about tying doubles on the top or bottom, I would say that the cross ends and loose ends you get on your warp from the tying-in machine are negligible, when you compare the loose ends and cross ends on your warp direct from the picker room. If you can get good yarn there, that is good practice.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If you get good yarn, you are going to do away with a whole lot of loose ends.

A MEMBER: We have not so many ends on our warp, but in our slasher room—in the warper room rather—we run an extra lease rod. When we go to doff this section beam, about 8 or 10 yards from the end we have a lease rod. Say we have a 5-beam set for slashing. We run lease rods on the slasher. That separates our ends fairly, and then we use a comb in front, and every end is separated. In the weave room we have our hands, to put their name and the number of room on there, and by following that up closely we have mighty few loose ends or cross ends.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Cross ends of a warp are very seldom handled to the weave room, direct from the weave room. Cross warp usually comes after they are running a little while.

About how many beams a day do you make on your section beam?

Answer: I can't tell you.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Now we have got a question on leasing, that is, leasing up multiple harness patterns.

C. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): That's the lease from the harness, when the warp runs out.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Can you tell Mr. Schwartz anything about that?

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): If they are using the lease rod, they leave that in there. You leave the rods in on the loom. You pull them back on the tying-in machine, and you get a straight lease.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION DISCUSSION ON SLASHING

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The first question on Slashing on this questionnaire is as follows:

"How long do you cook starch, and under what temperature?"

Now I think that is something that we all do about the same, though I have occasionally heard of somebody that cooks it a long, long time. I would put it this way. All those who cook one hour or less put up their hands. About half. How long do you cook, Mr. Schwartz?

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): An hour and a half. My starch is 40 degrees fluidity.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think from one hour to an hour and a half is about right. Is there any discussion on that?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Why do you boil it an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half?

Boils Starch 1 to 1 1/4 Hours

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: For the same reason that the chicken crosses the road—why? I tell you why I boil it an hour and a quarter. I took starch home, and I boiled it on a stove, just as if I was making size mix, and I cooked it from 15 minutes to two hours, and the result of my experiment, letting it run off all the time, was that I thought that anywhere from one hour to one hour and a half gave me the best viscosity. Anything under an hour it was thinner, too thin, and anything over an hour and a half was wasted time. A half an hour the starch was not separated at all. Sometimes you could pick up a lot of it, and it looked like a bunch of grapes, looked like lumps. That's anything less than three-quarters of an hour. I used thin and thick boiling starch. The longer I boiled thin boiling starch the thinner it got; the longer I boiled thick boiling starch the thicker it got. I settle on the happy medium of one and a quarter hours and one and a half hours is not too much. I don't think I would go much over an hour on thick boiling starch. I kept it from 207 to 211 degrees.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): You got no condensation on your stove?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: No, but that didn't appeal to me for this reason, Mr. Phillips. In making my starch I got well away from that point of having a little marker on the side of the kettle. I let the man put in water and boil it, so that it don't go over the top. I bring it up to 225 gallons in a 250-gallon kettle. I figure my size by the ounce of starch per finished gallon, and ounce of compound to a finished gallon. Of course I am only just a green hand, trying to find something out about that from those who know.

Adding the Water

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Do you add water after you finish cooking, Mr. Schwartz?

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): No. We put the starch in, and begin stirring it, stirring it for fifteen minutes, and then start cooking.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): You might have a full boiler, Mr. Howarth, and then you will get a lot of water over into your size kettle.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I know when I have got 250 gallons.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): You put in a certain amount of water and then add afterwards?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes. Mr. Schwartz puts in a certain amount of water and never adds anything.

I keep going down there and looking into the tops of the kettles, but I am thinking more seriously of the starch per finished gallon than anything else. He has got to put water in, and it is just as easy to bring it up to the mark at the last of it as at any other time.

Proper Temperature to Add Water

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): What is the least degree of temperature at which you can add water to it without injury?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: We have our water run back from the slashers and you can put that in just as it is.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Then, when you add that water, it does not reduce the temperature?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: No. It does not seem to bring it down. It stays about 212 all the way around on that kettle. They might vary sometimes, but you don't have to add enough to change the temperature. He has got it down now, so that he does not have to add much at the finish of it.

(Continued on Page 20)

Interesting Topics for Atlantic City Meeting

The full program for the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Atlantic City, May 24 and 25, is expected to be announced within a few days. The Association will meet jointly with the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting is expected to be a discussion of mergers in the industry, a topic that has received an unusual amount of attention in the past year. This subject will be brought before the joint banquet of the two bodies. The principal speakers at the banquet will be Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and William R. Bassett, of Spencer, Trask & Co., financiers, both of New York City.

Lincoln Baylies, of Boston, president of the National Association, will preside at the banquet which will be attended by approximately 1,000 cotton manufacturers and representatives of corporations in associated industries.

A joint session will be held the afternoon of May 24 under auspices of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers. H. R. Fitzgerald, of Danville, Va., president of the American Association, will preside at this meeting, at which several addresses on the general topic of "Some of Today's and Tomorrow's Problems" will be delivered.

One of the problems occupying the minds of cotton manufacturers at this time is that of trade ethics. Various groups within the Cotton-Textile Institute already have given much consideration to this subject, it was pointed out. The announcement said that Colonel Nelson G. Gaskill, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, who "as an official of that body gave a great deal of study to this question as he met with various trade organizations, will discuss this question. He will particularly stress certain trade practices that have been developed in various associations and the decisions which have been rendered by Government bodies in the execution of these trade practices."

Dr. W. S. Thompson, of Miami University, and Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce, will be other speakers before that joint meeting. Dr. Thompson's subject will be "Our Changing Population Growth and Industry" and Dr. Klein will discuss European trade conditions and possibilities, having returned recently from that continent.

Louis E. Murphy President E. F. Houghton & Co.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Louis E. Murphy was elected president, to succeed the late president, Chas. E. Carpenter.

A. E. Carpenter was elected first vice-president and treasurer, and George W. Pressell was elected second vice-president and secretary.

The directors of the company are as follows: Louis E. Murphy, Aaron E. Carpenter, George W. Pressell, R. H. Patch, Mrs. N. Greenlee, Miss M. M. Mennington, C. Howard Butler, S. H. Willison, Robert E. Lamberton.

E. F. Houghton & Co., was organized in 1865. They are manufacturers of oils and leathers for the industries. They have plants in Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit. Their products are sold all over the world.

WHO'S WHO AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

W. S. ANDERSON

W. S. Anderson, who is better known as "Andy," is secretary and salesman for the Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte, N. C., agents for textile machinery specialties and supplies.



He has been with the Carolina Specialty Company for ten years, during which he has covered a large portion of the Southern textile field and has made a large circle of friends. Andy is married and makes his home in Charlotte.

ERNEST S. ROTHROCK

Ernest S. Rothrock was born in Charlotte on May 24, 1898, and is unmarried. He attended public schools in Forsyth County, N. C., and earned money at odd jobs during the summer.



His first regular work was with the Geo. E. Nisson Wagon Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., where he was employed in various capacities over a period of years, during which he acquired considerable engineering knowledge.

About fourteen years ago he entered the humidifier manufacturing plant of Stuart W. Cramer and remained with that business after the name was changed to the Parks-Cramer Company, with headquarters at Fitchburg, Mass., and a branch plant at Charlotte.

After long experience in the manufacture and erection of humidifiers, he was promoted to the position of inspector and is recognized as one of the most competent men in the Parks-Cramer organization.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Cotton Fibre Strength

Editor:

What is the average breaking strength of single cotton fibres?

DESIGNER.

A Matter of Twist

Editor:

Can a mill be successfully operated with the same twist in the yarn and in the roving the year around?

MISS.

Dull Colors

Editor:

Why are our colors so dull? We are trying to make a nice line of wash dress goods but our colors are dull. How may we brighten our colors?

COL.

Answer to B. B. B.

Editor:

I note B. B. B. is having trouble with his warper spools dancing around on the flat bearings of his metal steps in the creels. And he wants to know if he should change them for the round bottom porcelain steps? I would advise him to try this first. One of the most successful mills in the South had all of the warper creels raised a couple of inches at the back. This, of course, pitched all of the spools forward and stopped the dancing or the vibration of the skewers. In this way the spools ran very steadily.

GREENVILLE.

Changing the Crown and the Back Roll Gear

Editor:

I am changing to long draft and find that I am obliged to change both the crown gear and the back roll gears from 84 teeth to those of 120 teeth. Will use the same draft gear of 30T and the same front roll pinion which is also 30T. The back roll is $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch diameter and the front roll is 1-inch of diameter. What will be the new draft and the new draft constant?

SECOND HAND.

Spool Winding of Thread

Editor:

How closely can number 50s six cord sewing thread be wound on a spool, also 40s six cord. That is, how many threads may be wound side by side on a spool?

WINDER.

Answer to B. B.

Editor:

In answer to B. B., who wants information relative to replacing his metal creel steps on warpers with porcelain steps, will say that this was a wise move. It will eliminate the trouble he has been having. I made that change on my warpers and they give me much better service.

When the change is made, see that the warpers are not speeded too high. If they run too fast, the ends will kink when the machine stops. This is because the spools will run with considerable less tension with the porcelain steps. You can reduce the speed to the point where the take-up roll will take care of the slack when the machine stops.

I am warping 40s yarn and my measuring rolls makes 208 r.p.m. I find this a good speed.

See that all beams are true and that when revolving, none of them touch the drum as this will cause the spools to run slack, especially back of the creel and make slack selvage. See that all drums are tight on shafts and that the train of gears driven by the measuring roll are set with as uniform a tension as possible. Set them on the diametrical pitch line. Do not let some of them run loose and some tight. If you do the speed of the machine, when stopping, will cause the yarn to slip on the measuring roll and run more yards on beams, making waste.

Do not mix tin measuring rolls with brass rolls. Tin will expand, brass will not under 80 to 120 degrees. Therefore, if you have some warpers with in rolls and some with brass, you get an uneven "run-out" and make waste. By using brass measuring rolls throughout, you relieve yourself of setting the clock on individual warpers.

SPINNER.

Yarn Size Varies

Editor:

I would like to ask a question through your Discussion Pages. We are making sheetings with 21s warp and 24s filling. Our cloth looks good except there are large threads and small threads in the warp and filling.

I would like to know what causes this. My warp spinning is almost new and the filling spinning has new steel rolls. Where would be the proper place to look for this trouble?

JACK.

Napping Cloth on Both Sides

Editor:

I am having a great deal of trouble napping cloth on both sides which weighs only 5 yards to the pound. It makes a great deal of tender cloth. How can this be presented?

S. C.

It is very difficult to nap 5 yard goods on both sides with a heavy nap without tendering the goods considerably.

To overcome this as much as possible, I would make the warp yarn not finer than 26s. I would make it of good cotton of not less than 4 1-16 inch staple. I would give it one or two times more than regular warp twist. I'd have the filling be over 60 per cent of the cloth and spun very soft. In this way he will have a minimum amount of tender pieces.

SUPT.

Anniston, Ala.—The H. K. Reager & Sons, Inc., recent chartered here to take over the branch plant of the Cadet Knitting Mills, are expected to make a number of improvements at the mill.

Meeting of Eastern Carolina Division

THE Eastern North Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its regular spring meeting at Henderson, N. C., on Friday, May 10th. There was a very representative attendance from the mills in that section. The discussion provided one of the most interesting and valuable meetings that the division has yet held.

D. F. Lanier, superintendent of the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, and chairman of the Division presided over the sessions which were held at the Stevenson Theater.

After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Martin, of Henderson, the address of welcome was made by E. H. Perry, attorney, of Henderson. The response was by J. M. Gregg, of the Charlotte offices of the Stafford Company, and formerly secretary of the Southern Textile Association.

Included in the discussion were two papers of unusual value. The first was by Clarence Cates, overseer of twisting at the Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C., who discussed "Travelers." The second was by N. M. Aycock, of the Texas Company, whose subject was "Cotton Mill Lubrication."

The complete report of the discussion will be published next week. As the report of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association met two days before the Henderson meeting, it was deemed advisable to hold the record of the latter until next week.

Among those present were the following:

Agner, A. L., Overseer Weaving, No. 1 Erwin, West Durham.
Allen, D. P., Overseer Carding, No. 2, Rosemary.
Allen, J. F., Spinner, Caswell Cotton Mill, Kinston.
Atkinson, A. C., Superintendent, Rockfish Mills, Inc., Clayton.
Batton, J. B., Spinner, No. 2, Rosemary.
Beasley, W. L., Second Hand Spinning, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Blake, P. E., Night Overseer Spinning and Winding, Harriett No. 2, Henderson.
Brietz, Geo. F., Superintendent, Selma Cotton Mill, Selma.
Brown, J. J., Teaching Fellow, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
Burns, D. F., Superintendent Spinning, Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham.
Byrd, G. B., Superintendent, Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh.
Byrd, W. T., Carder, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham.
Carter, D. H., Overseer Spinning, North Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Cates, C. C., Overseer Twisting, Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton.
Cates, J. W., Superintendent, Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton.
Catlett, C. S., Carder, Harriet Cotton Mills No. 1, Henderson.
Clayton, D. F., Overseer Winding and Reeling, Henderson No. 1 Mill, Henderson.
Clopton, W. H., Second Hand Spinning, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Cole, J. E., Carder, Pilot Div., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh.
Cooper, Jas. W., Superintendent, Harriet Mills No. 2 and 3, Henderson.
Craig, R. H., Superintendent, Harrit Mills No. 1, Henderson.
Creech, J. O., Overseer Spinning, Spooling and Warping, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma.
Crouch, L. B., Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co., No. 1, Rosemary.
Davis, Chas. A., Superintendent, Pilot Mill, Raleigh.
Daye, J. W., Overseer Card Room, Harriet Mills No. 2, Henderson.
Durham, F. M., Assistant Manager, Durham Hosiery Mills, Carrboro.
Durham, J. M., Spinner, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum.
Evans, W. L., Overseer Card Room, Harriet No. 2, Henderson.
Garner, J. T., Overseer Spinning No. 3, Mosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary.
Gilbert, L. R., Weldon.
Graham, A. H., Spinner, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.
Gregg, J. M., Selling Agent, The Stafford Co., Charlotte.
Gupton, C. C., Second Hand Card Room, Henderson Cotton Mill No. 2, Henderson.
Gupton, R. N., Spinninr and Winding, Harriet Mill No. 1, Henderson.
Gurley, G. M., Carder, Rosemary Mfg. Co., No. 3, Rosemary.
Hagan, A. L., Head Card Grinder, No. 1 and No. 2 Harriet Mills, North Henderson.
Hames, W. C., Salesman, E. H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Hamilton, A. H., Superintendent, Raeford Cotton Mill, Raeford.
Harris, Paul J., Overseer Spinning (night), Selma Cotton Mill, Selma.
Hill, Frances L., U. S. Agent, Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co., Lexington.
Hilton, J. T., Asso. Prof., Carding and Spinning, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
Holmes, Horace, Section Hand Spooler, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Holmes, W. E., Assistant Superintendent, Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson.
Holt, E. M., Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 1 Mill, Durham.
Huffman, E. E., Overseer Carding, Henderson Mills No. 1 and No. 2, Henderson.
Huffman, J. U., Second Hand Carding, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Iler, H. H., Durham.
Imscan, F. H., Second Hand, Harriet Mill, Henderson.
Jones, J. R., Spinner, No. 1 Erwin Mill, Durham.
Lanier, D. F., Superintendent, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.
Lawson, C. H., Spinner, Pilot Div., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh.
Lee, R. L., Jr., Student, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
Lowry, C. P., Night Overseer, Henderson Mill, Henderson.
Lynch, W. E., Overseer Spinning, Harriet Mills, Henderson.
Moore, G. E., Superintendent, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum.
Nelson, Thomas, Dean of Textile, State College Textile School, Raleigh.
Parker, P. B., Assistant Manager, The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham.
Phillips, W. C., Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston.
Price, P. C., Second Hand, Henderson Mill No. 2, Henderson.

(Continued on Page 28)

Bobbins and Spools

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PERSONAL NEWS

George C. Cauble has been appointed agent of the Volunteer Knitting Mills, Athens, Ala.

R. E. McDonald has resigned as agent of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

J. T. Owensby has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Calvine plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte.

H. McKelvie, plant engineer, has been given charge of all outside and village work at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Hinton Mullis has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Calvine plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte.

H. M. Kirby, of Athens, Ga., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Harris Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

C. M. Burgess has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C., the new position being a promotion for him.

J. L. Rhinehardt has been promoted from night overseer carding to general overseer day spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

of the Pineville (N. C.) plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins of the Poneville (N. C.) plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, to superintendent of the Louise plant of the same company in Charlotte, succeeding the late D. I. Williams.

W. M. Southern formerly superintendent of the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., but for a short time overseer carding at the Calvine plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, has been promoted to superintendent of the Pineville plant of the same company.

M. L. Smith has been elected treasurer and general manager of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C. He has been connected with the company for 20 years. Beginning as bookkeeper he has been promoted steadily and for the last several years has been serving as secretary and assistant treasurer. In his present position, he succeeds the late Walter S. Montgomery.

O. E. Adamson, formerly general assistant treasurer of du Pont Rayon Company and du Pont Cellophane Company, Inc., has been elected secretary and treasurer of both companies, vice C. M. Albright, who has been elected vice-president of both companies.

W. M. Sherard, former general manager of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and a former president of the Southern Textile Association, but who retired from the mill business some years ago, has just been elected mayor of Hendersonville, N. C.

Clayton M. Albright has been elected vice-president and member of the executive committee of du Pont Rayon Company and du Pont Cellophane Company, effective May 1st, 1929 with offices at New York, vice Maxwell Moore who has been transferred to the treasurer's department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

PERSONAL NEWS

P. C. Storey has resigned as agent for the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La., and returned to his former position as general superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

O. G. Morehead has been promoted from division superintendent of carding and spinning to general superintendent of carding, spinning and roller shops at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned as general superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to accept the position of agent at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

W. A. Pickering has been promoted from division superintendent of weaving to general superintendent of weaving, twisting, spooling and finishing at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Wm. H. Whitcomb Joins Henry L. Scott Co.

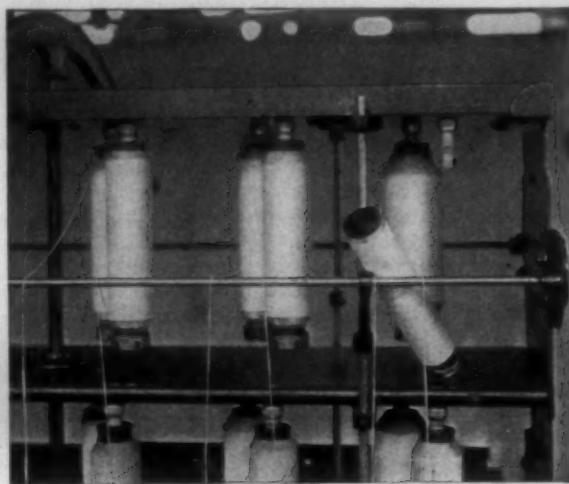
The Henry L. Scott Company, makers of testing machines, announces the addition to their organization of the well known scientist, William H. Whitcomb.

Mr. Whitcomb comes to the Scott staff after 12 years spent as director of control laboratory in the footwear division of the U. S. Rubber Company at New Haven, Conn. At the latter plant Mr. Whitcomb supervised and directed the chemical and physical testing of materials, the development and testing of compounds, the control of testing of finished goods for quality of manufacture, and the inspection and testing of fabrics.

Mr. Whitcomb's academic de-

William H. Whitcomb

grees and periods of tutoring are very extensive. He took an S.B. (1903) at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, later an M.S. (1906) at the same seat of learning, graduated from Harvard in 1912, was appointed and occupied the chair as assistant in physics and electrochemistry at M. I. T. in 1903 and 1904, assistant in physics at the same college during the period 1905-1906, was assistant professor of chemistry at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio during 1906 to 1910, later appointed associate professor in the same course at the same college 1910-1913 and becoming professor from 1913 to 1917. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society for Testing Material, and Committee D-13 on textile materials.



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ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

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ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Slashing and Weaving Discussed At Birmingham

(Continued from Page 14)

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): You use open coil on your cooking kettle?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Open coil in cooking, yes.

Question: Mr. Howarth, what would be the objection to adding cold water?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I don't believe there would be any. We have all temperatures from warm to hot, and I don't find any difference. I keep it in the tank, but I don't believe there is any objection to cold water.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): When you add cold water, it would drop your temperature 30 degrees?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes; it would drop it. I don't see any variation in the charts, and I don't believe there would be any objection to cold water.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): We run our water back from the slashers, and the temperature doesn't vary two degrees.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Is anybody boiling starch longer than an hour and a half?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have some size men here. Perhaps they can tell us what is proper.

Boiling One Step in Cooking

VASSER WOOLLEY, JR. (Atlanta, Ga.): The matter of boiling starch is only one step in the function of cooking it. There are two functions—agitation and boiling. If your agitation is held constant, and you get the same amount of agitation, you ought to boil it the same amount of time. One man might use less agitation and more boiling. What you want to do is to break the outer coating of the starch granule. That can be done mechanically or by heat. I think from one hour to one and a half hours is about right.

Question: Which is the best—mechanically or by heat?

VASSER WOOLLEY, JR. (Atlanta, Ga.): You had better have both. We can take starch from the laboratory and break it down mechanically, so it has practically no viscosity by simple mechanical stirring after heat has been cut off.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: It seems to be the consensus of opinion that one hour to one and a half hours is safe for boiling. That is 40 degrees fluidity.

I would like to ask Mr. Schwartz if he always buys the same starch from the same people?

Testing for Fluidity

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Yes, sir, we did, from the same people, but we didn't have any tests made on it. Just in the last few weeks I have come to the point where I think it ought to be tested because we have been considering ourselves as always receiving starch of 40 degrees fluidity, and we had a case come up where we felt it was incumbent upon us to give another starch company an order for some starch. We specified 40 degrees fluidity, which they supplied, and we think that it was entirely different. I learned a lesson there about buying starch from two people under specifications like that. They ought to have a sample of the starch you are using, so that they can guarantee the fluidity practically instead of theoretically.

Variation in Fluidity

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I started something in Augusta in the starch business four years ago, and since that time a starch man will ask for a sample of the starch. Previous to that you would ask for 40 degrees fluidity, and they would furnish it to you without a sample. I got three starches supposed to be 40 degrees flu-

idity, and I sent them back for analysis, and one was four degrees fluidity, one 41 and one 22. Every starch man is honestly selling you 40 degrees fluidity starch, but it is by their meter. They lock it up in a safety deposit box, and no starch concern has the same meter as another starch concern. You can make yourself one, make it out of anything. You buy 40 degrees fluidity starch, and if it drops to 60 a minute, you don't care, for you know you have got 40 degrees fluidity starch from that starch man. They will not get together on it, and I don't see why, because I can't see why 40 degrees fluidity starch should not be 40 degrees fluidity just the same as 12 inches is a foot. Some time it is going to come that way, but they cannot or will not use the same meter. They can all duplicate a sample.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): It has also been brought to my attention that fluidity is not the only characteristic of starch, which determines its thin boiling and its stirring quality. The amount of free acid in there is another thing to be considered. We find that one starch has more free acid than another, which tends to stiffen warps.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I was one of the last mills in the South to quit using thick boiling starch. Everybody was getting off of it, and we went onto thin boiling starch. The starch bill went up so high they commenced to jump on us about that. I size some warp about 8 per cent, and heavy drills and twills I put in about 11 per cent, and I use thin boiling starch on the heavy warps and thick boiling starch on the light ones. I cut my starch bill down in doing that.

Some people said "mix them." Beware of that. Don't mix starches. Keep away from it. You can't take a 40 and a 60, and mix them, and make a 50. Sometimes you would be getting a 35 or a 22. The starch men will tell you that because a thick boiling starch is one thing and a thin boiling starch is another.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Had you just as soon go back to thick boiling?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes, but it is easier on the pipes. I can put through a couple of hundred pounds of thin boiling starch, and it runs smoothly through the pipes. If you go to work and get an extreme lot of thick boiling starch, you are apt to get clogged up once in a while.

Acid in Starch

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): You speak of acidity of thin boiling starch, Mr. Schwartz. Is not starch supposed to be neutral?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes. I don't believe a reputable starch concern could put out starch that contains acid. If it did, it would not be selling starch very long. It is acid treated. Some of these starch men might say something on that line.

J. H. ALMAND (Atlanta, Ga.): Starch does not hold acid. The thin boiling starch will run about from five one-hundredths to five one-thousandths of one per cent acid. Of course that would be too small to do any damage at all.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I use litmus paper once in a while, and have found that starch is a little bit on the acid side at times. You can hardly see it. Then, when I put the compound in, it is generally neutral. It is acid treated.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Mr. Phillips, what do you find is about the proper length of time to boil starch?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): About one and a quarter to one and a half hours.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Do you boil in a closed kettle?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes, under pressure. We have a temperature control.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Do you boil at from 212 to 215?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): If you have got any openings at all in your kettle, if your kettle is not air-tight, you can't get 215?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): No.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: My kettles all show about 210.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): 210 is the limit for the open kettle.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I had one kettle that registered 210, and I put a thermometer on it, and it was 200.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): All temperature controls look higher than they really are. They fall anywhere from 5 to 10 degrees under it.

Circulating System

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: How many use a circulator system of one kind or another? I have got both. (Several raised their hands.)

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Those that don't use a circulator system, why not?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Because you get too much condensation.

Question: Where is it coming from?

Answer: Continuous circulation of your size.

Question: You have got condensation in your storage kettle?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I have just thrown out a circulating system costing several hundred dollars in two different mills.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Suppose you put size in the size box, and use it, and fill it up again. It is there all the time. Condensation is going to occur, and with a circulating system you would get less down in there than if you didn't have it.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I don't let my size drop down in the box and fill it up again. It is a constant flow. It don't vary a half an inch. When I changed from the circulating system to the constant flow, that is a flow by gravity out of the tank above the size box, I had to cut down my starch about 20 pounds.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Mr. Schwartz, why did you put in your circulating system?

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): I don't know. It was put in before my time.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I would say, if you make a few mixes of size every day, and your consumption of size is not great enough to take care of the size you make, then you want to have a system such as he has, and continue to run it, not because the continuous running of size would wear it out, but, where you mix 20 to 25 tanks of size a day, 250 gallons to the tank, for 10 slashers, you would have no chance for wearing out the size. One tank of size only fills about four boxes, and it has no chance to wear out. I do not think a circulating system under that condition is the real thing. If Mr. Phillips' layout is as he describes it—I don't know how many slashers he has—but if he lets it run in the box, and lets it stay in the box, and continues to run his size from the top, and runs it right over the top, and runs it out again, I cannot see any advantage in having a circulating system.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: He can run it enough to keep it level all the time.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I have a size level control with a storage kettle above the size box, and

as this size is taken up by the yarn it is controlled automatically; it opens up and lets more size come in. It keeps the same amount of size, the same thickness of size, and everything, in the box all the time.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We are practically boiling all the time. We put in a new tank of size every half hour.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): You have an ideal condition.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I am mixing size all the time. We have 14 slashers. They have more valves down in the size room than I know anything about. I can now separate any slasher I want. I can run the circulating system, or do whatever I please with it, but I find in running two kinds of size, heavy and light, they occasionally turn in a kettle on me under the circulating system that ought not to have been. So I commenced to separate them and I have gotten that now so they circulate on four or five, which takes care of all the size that I make. There is no question but that Mr. Phillips' system is just as good as any circulating system. The only reason we got away from the circulating system is to get away from making it fool-proof. If you stop one of your slashers from delivering automatically, and let man feed it by hand, you will see why we put in the circulating system, and a system like Mr. Phillips has got. The chart is zig-zag like that all the time.

Temperature in Size Box

The next question is:

"What temperature do you keep starch in the size box?"

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): 190.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): 206.

(Others in the hall said 202, 190, 206, and so on.)

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I guess they are all right.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Why don't you keep yours higher, Mr. Ryckman?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): It will boil out of the box.

A MEMBER: How do you boil at 190 degrees? (No answer.)

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Mr. Phillips, I suppose, has a temperature control on his box. When you run to 206, you have got to stay there. That is the reason we don't run up to 200 and over because it is liable to go above and then it runs out. We have no temperature control.

Question: How do you know you are at 190?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We test it out.

Question: How often?

Temperature Control

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): On one slasher we have a stationary thermometer, and we get an average of what we ought to have. Then a man goes around with a thermometer once a day. There is only one bad feature about a temperature control. It makes it too complicated for the people that have to handle it. We have a temperature control on one slasher, and they have got the darned thing balled up all the time. I suppose it is mismanagement, but, when the darned thing has to be fixed, it has to be fixed by the engineer or by Ryckman.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The next question is:

"Do you have temperature controls in kettles, boxes and cylinders?"

Who has temperature controls on cylinders? We have.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): We have.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): We have.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Does it save you steam?

(Continued on Page 31)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

\$400 For a Squealer

We are very much pleased to note that Governor Max Gardner of North Carolina has offered a reward of \$400 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who demolished the union headquarters at Gastonia, N. C., several weeks ago, and we have an idea that it will require considerable pressure to prevent some of the union members from squealing and thereby getting the reward.

We are still of the opinion that union members destroyed the building, as a trick through which to arouse sympathy, and if it is proved that our theory is correct, the Raleigh News and Observer and other newspapers which have been depicting the event as one of terrible lawlessness and a crime against labor unions will find themselves in a bad hole.

The truth is that it was not a matter of any great moment, as the building was a little shack of almost no value. The union members who were sleeping in the building claim (?) that they were aroused from their sleep and pushed out the door after having been searched for weapons and admit that nobody was given rough or injurious treatment. They say that the invaders then knocked down the building with sledge hammers and disappeared into thin air.

It has always been a rather fishy story to us, and knowing union labor tricks, we still believe the shack was demolished by the strikers themselves.

When the Loray Mill strike occurred the employees divided into two groups, those who desired to continue at their work and those who had decided to quit.

Those who quit formed a mob to beat and terrorize those who sought to continue at their work, and according to the Raleigh News and Observer, Governor Gardner committed an error when he sent troops, not to protect the Lo-

ray Mills but to protect citizens of North Carolina who desired to work and who were being denied that right by a mob which was led by jail birds and communists of the kind who admit that they wish to destroy our government and substitute sovietism with its free love, hatred of religion and enmity of all decent government.

It was wrong to stop a mob from beating peaceful citizens who desired to work, and it was the "crime of a century" to tear down the \$50 shack of the mob. Thus sayeth the yellow press.

If Governor Gardner's \$400 reward brings forth proof that the strikers themselves tore down the building there will be some sick editors.

If it is found that men other than strikers tore it down, we wonder what great punishment can be found under our laws for those who knocked down a little shack without doing violence or injury to any person.

Maybe some of the dozens of detective agencies who offered their services when the strike came and even before the strike was sensed by the mills, might demonstrate their claims of ability by discovering the identity of the men who won a place in the annals of criminology by the peaceful destruction of a small shack.

Whether the shack was destroyed by strikers or citizens, we would like to have them identified so that the yellow press may cease to comment upon the terrible crime.

We doubt if Pershing and Beal have any such wish.

The Limit Reached

We believe in being fair and just to the employees of cotton mills, but the mill management also has rights which should be recognized by the employees.

The limit of the invasion of the rights of the mill management was reached at Pelzer, S. C., Monday when 500 employees of the New England-Southern Cotton Mills walked out because the mill management refused to allow a man to solicit, in the mill, relief funds for the Brandon Mill strikers.

The mill management stated that they had no control over solicitation of funds outside the mill but rightfully refused to permit solicitation within working hours within the mill, and discharged a man who refused to discontinue such solicitation.

The New England-Southern Mills should stand pat upon their position and should allow the 500 strikers to remain idle as long as they wish.

No one of them is forced to work in the mill

at Pelzer, and if they are not willing to abide by the regulations in force they should seek employment in some other plant which has rules, such as they desire.

In England the employees dictate many things, including who shall be employed, and as the result of such policy the cotton manufacturing industry of England has been almost wrecked, and during the past five years very few mills have run more than two-thirds time and the operatives have found it difficult to get enough employment to provide the necessities of life.

The management of our mills have the right to specify the conditions of employment, and one of the conditions at Pelzer, S. C., was that no solicitation of funds should be permitted in the mill during working hours.

If the New England-Southern Mills give in upon this point they are doomed, for no mill can be successfully operated under the domination of the operatives.

Cotton Consumption

The consumption for April, 1929, of 631,000 bales was about 100,000 in excess of April, 1928, and was the highest on record for any April.

Month after month, the previous record of cotton consumption is being broken and if in any month the sales of cotton goods falls slightly below production, it can be attributed to high production rather than low sales.

As a matter of fact the sales and consumption of cotton goods during recent months has broken all records, and in almost any other industry such a condition would have produced profits.

One thing that the cotton manufacturing world does not seem to be able to realize is that the population of the world is increasing and that every year thousands of people in isolated sections who have never used much in the line of cotton goods are through increased civilization become greater consumers.

There are today less cotton spindles per 1,000 population in the United States and in the world than ever before, and there is no indication that the increase in cotton spindles will exceed the increase in population.

What Underhand Influences Are at Work in the Strike Situation?

(Manufacturers Record)

Nearly forty years ago there was published in one of the foremost and most conservative magazines of the country, a vicious criticism of Southern cotton mill conditions. The article was so unfair that it was vigorously criticised by

this paper. The writer of it, a Southern woman of high standing in the employ of the United States Government at Washington, was greatly chagrined that her article had been criticised. She came to this office to protest. She was told that there were two sides to the mill situation; that she had picked out for her illustrations the worst looking houses that she could find and the most sickly and emaciated employees whose pictures she could secure; whereas she might have told something of the other side of the story and shown some of the healthier class of operatives and the better conditions under which they were living as compared with their homes in the mountains from which they had come. In reply she said that she had written the good side of mill life as well as the bad side, but that the editor of the magazine had refused to publish the article until she cut out everything except the bad side. She was then asked how it was possible for her to object to the criticism that had been made, and to this she could make no answer.

That is one illustration of the definite effort of some magazines and papers to misrepresent the mill conditions in the South past and present.

Another illustration may be found in the fact that some years ago, as freely published at that time, the then Governor of Massachusetts in his annual report stated that he had sent in disguise, posing as philanthropic workers, two investigators employed by the State of Massachusetts to find out everything they could in regard to Southern mills. His aim was to help on the propaganda against Southern mills in order to retain the mill business in New England.

It is altogether probable that many other labor agitators who have gone into the South have been sent there by outside interests exactly as the Governor of Massachusetts sent his two paid emissaries disguised as philanthropic agents through Southern cotton mills, ever ready in these days of socialistic, populistic, communistic agitation, to misrepresent mill conditions in the South, aided and abetted often by the teachings of rank socialistic professors in colleges and universities. Southern industry has been misrepresented and maligned through the newspapers and the magazines to an extent to which no other section of this country was ever subjected.

A celebrated orator after a brilliant speech many years ago, in which he romanced rather than gave facts, had his attention called to some of his mistakes. His reply was: "Facts embarrass me." Facts do not seem to embarrass these agitators. They ignore facts. They fill the land with falsehoods, apparently preferring falsehoods to the truth. Facts are not wanted. Lies are what they feed on.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Mayfield, Ga.—A. L. and C. F. Reynolds are interested
in a plan to build a hosiery mill here.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract for eight 5-ton kiers for
the Fairforest Bleaching & Finishing Co., has been
placed with the William Allen Sons, Worcester, Mass.

Montgomery, Ala.—The West Boyleston Manufacturing
Company has let contract to the West Point Iron
Works for an addition to its main mill and for building
15 cottages. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Greenville, S. C.—The new machinery to be installed
in the Southern Pile Fabric Company is expected to
be in operation in August.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contracts for the building of the
Fairforest Finishing Company are expected to be let
on May 18. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., are the
engineers.

Mount Airy, N. C.—The Ansty Knitting Mills, of Germantown, Pa., are expected to establish a plant here
for the manufacture of bathing suits, sweaters and
sport coats.

Scottsboro, Ala.—It is understood that C. T. Spivey
and associates, of this place, have purchased a mill in
Providence, R. I., and will move the machinery to a
building to be erected here, the plant to manufacture
silks.

Decatur, Ala.—It is understood here that the local
plant of Cooper, Well & Co., has been purchased by the
Cadet Knitting Mills, Philadelphia. The plant has 230
knitting machines, part of which are full fashioned.

Yadkin, N. C.—Contract for the addition to the North
Carolina Finishing Company has been let to Potter &
Shackleford, of Greenville, S. C. J. E. Sirrine & Co.,
are the engineers.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Directors of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, meeting in annual session, declared
the usual 4 1/2 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$2,500,000
common capital stock, a total of \$112,500. The
dividend is payable July 1.

J. Choice Evins was reelected president and treasurer
of the concern. J. R. Begg was reappointed secretary.

Directors renamed by the stockholders prior to the
meeting of the directors: Alfred Moore, Wellford;
Henry M. Cleveland, Spartanburg; Donald McKay Frost,
Boston; Richard L. Manning, Columbia; Arthur Pelzer,
Montgomery, and W. S. Manning, Spartanburg.

Rome, Ga.—Contract for the construction of 438 brick
dwellings for the American Chatillon Corporation here,
at a cost of approximately \$800,000, has been awarded
to the Townsend Lumber Company of Anderson, S. C.
The work on construction begins immediately and the
contract, which was let through the offices of the
Lockwood-Greene Co., engineers for the Chatillon Corporation,
calls for completion within five months.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Brunswick, Ga.—The Bureot Products Company has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—Contract for the addition to the Cadet Knitting Mills is to be let in about 30 days. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Smithfield, N. C.—A number of important improvements are being made at the Smithfield Mills, Inc. They include installation of the one-process Kitson picking equipment, Kitson lattice opener, one high speed ball warper from Cocker Machinery Company, Gastonia; four Whitin reels. A new humidifying system from the American Moistening Company, is also being installed.

Greenville, S. C.—First evidences of curtailment of textile operations came to the surface when officials of Camperdown Mills announced that effective next week their plant will shut down each Friday at noon, and not resume operations until the following Monday morning.

The present depressed condition of the goods market is said to be responsible for the curtailment schedule, which will continue until there is an improvement. All departments of the mill will be effected, no other mills have as yet announced a curtailment program, it was revealed.

Atco, Ga.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has purchased the plant of the American Textile Company at Atco. The plant has 50,000 ring spindles and about 1,300 broad looms and has been making drills, sheetings, osnaburgs and duck, distributing direct. The plant is capitalized at 1,50,000. The amount paid by Goodyear is not announced, but it is reliably stated the plant was held for sale at \$4,000,000. The management included J. A. Miller president; D. S. McClain, treasurer, and C. R. Brown, superintendent. The plant was sold through Clarence E. Mason, formerly of this city and Charlotte, N. C., now of 13 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

With the purchase the plant at Atco, the Goodyear Company controls 200,000 spindles in the South, the cord and fabric produced being shipped to Akron, O., for manufacture into tires. Goodyear owns three other Southern properties of 50,000 spindles each, located at Gadsden, Ala., and Cedartown and Rockmart, Ga. Contract for the Rockmart plant was let last week and operation of the first unit is expected by October 1. The Cedartown plant is being enlarged. The Gadsden plant is expected to be in full operation about September 1. Local textile interests state that when the Goodyear company's plans have been consummated, the company will have a manufacturing investment of approximately \$25,000,000 in Southern States.

The plant at Atco is considered here as one of the largest and best equipped in this part of the country. It has an unusually attractive mill village, which houses a population of 1,000 persons, and has paved streets, playgrounds, parks and a modern "White Way" lighting effect, with all wires in underground conduits.

It is reported Goodyear plans to spend about \$1,000,000 on the Atco property.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS

New Orleans, La.—The Gold Seal Knitting Mills has been incorporated by E. B. Ferguson, 523 Iberville St., and will take over and operate the Floradel Knitting Mills. The plant has 73 knitting machines on silk hosiery.

Dividends at Spartanburg

Semi-annual dividends were declared and officers and directors chosen at board meetings of several mills of the Deering-Milliken interests held here.

Declarations on various mills, payable July 1, follow: Pacolet, 5 per cent on \$2,000,000 common, or \$100,000; and 3½ per cent on \$2,000,000 preferred, or \$70,000—a total of \$170,000.

Spartan, 4 per cent on \$2,000,000 common, or \$80,000. Drayton, 3½ per cent on \$350,000 preferred, or \$12,250. Gainesville, 4 per cent on \$490,600 common, or \$19,624. Directors renamed by the Pacolet stockholders were: G. H. Milliken of New York, F. J. Hale of Boston and V. M. Montgomery, L. W. Perrin, A. L. White and Ben W. Montgomery of Spartanburg.

V. M. Montgomery was reelected president and treas-

urer of the concern; Ben W. Montgomery, assistant treasurer; and W. B. Lawson, secretary.

Spartan directors were reelected as follows: G. H. Milliken and H. A. Hatch of New York, F. J. Hale of Boston and Ben W. Montgomery, V. M. Montgomery, W. S. Montgomery and W. J. Britton of Spartanburg. Ben W. Montgomery was named president and Walter S. Montgomery, treasurer.

The Whitney directorate was selected: W. E. Winchester, G. H. Milliken, H. A. Hatch and F. H. Meserve of New York; and M. M. Montgomery, M. G. Stone, and W. S. Montgomery, Jr., of Spartanburg. No dividend was declared.

Officers reelected were: Mr. Winchester, president; V. M. Montgomery, vice-president and treasurer; and Yates Smith, assistant treasurer and secretary.

Drayton stockholders reelected G. H. Milliken of New York, F. J. Hale of Boston, Thomas S. Ingessy of Greenville and W. J. Britton, Ben W. Montgomery and V. M. Montgomery of Spartanburg, and added H. A. Hatch of New York to the board.

Drayton officers are: Ben W. Montgomery, president and treasurer; and A. C. Green, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Gainesville directors and officers were reelected. Mr. Milliken is president of the mill; V. M. Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; and R. S. Harper of Gainesville, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

No important business was transacted other than the usual routine, it was stated.

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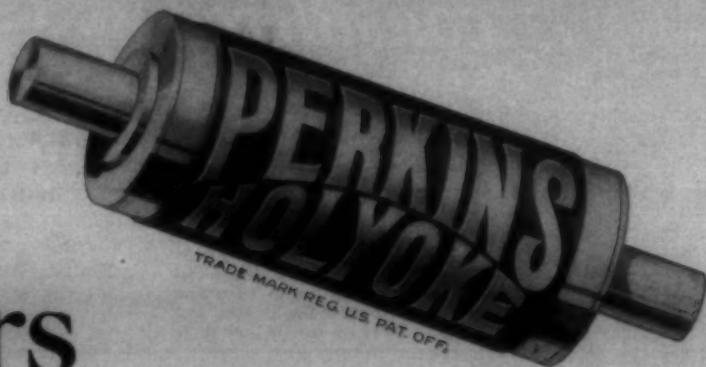
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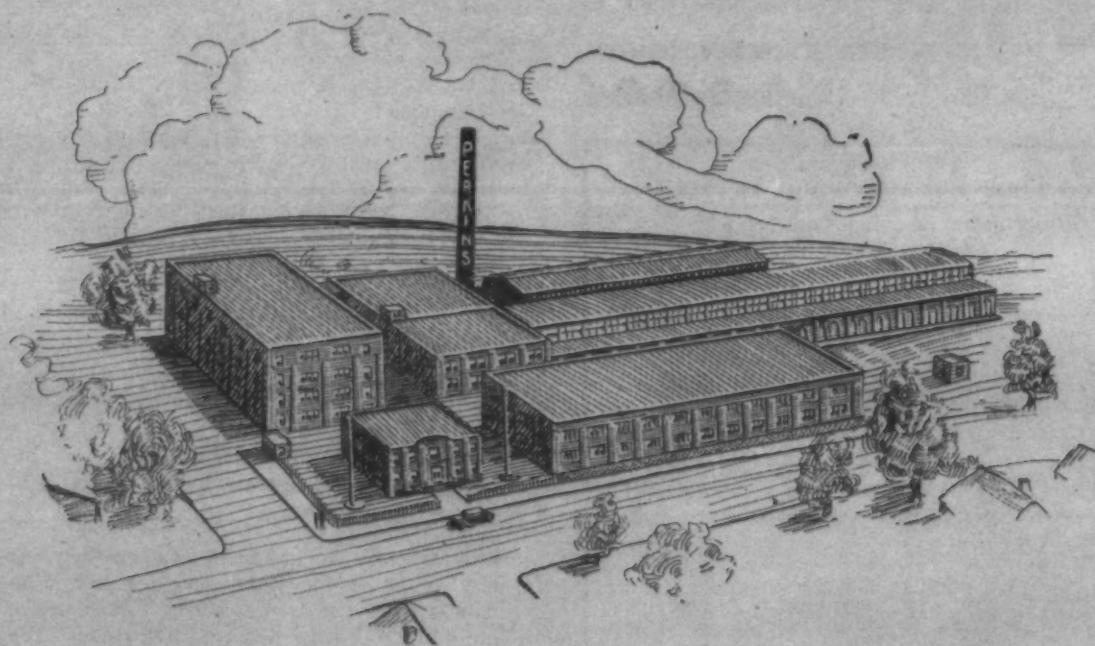
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Meeting of Eastern Carolina Division

(Continued from Page 17)

Price, R. B., Second Hand Spinning, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.

Pridgen, J. L., Second Hand Spinning, Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.

Rogerson, H. S., Carder, Edenton Mill, Edenton.

Rose, John D., Assistant Superintendent, Harriet Cotton Mill No. 2 and No. 3, Henderson.

Sing, W. St., Superintendent, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 1, Durham.

Smith, James, Superintendent, Hopedale Mill, Burlington.

Smith, W. W., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Burlington Mill, Burlington.

Sutton, G. C., Spinner, Edenton Cotton Cotton Mill, Tatum, C. S., Manager Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh.

Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro.

Taylor, Will, Section Hand No. 1 Henderson Mill, Henderson.

Thomas, Ben, Carding, No. 3 Harriet Mill, Henderson.

Thomasson, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Charlotte.

Thompson, C. R., Erwin Mill No. 4, Durham.

Thompson, J. W., Carder, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.

Tucker, Henry W., Overseer Spinning and Winding, Harriet Mill No. 2, Henderson.

Vernon, J. E., Overseer Spinning, Henderson Mills, Henderson.

Vick, M. R., Overseer Carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary.

Ward, W. P., Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 4, West Durham.

White, W. G., Overseer Spooling, Warping and Slashing, Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham.

Wilson, W. O., Overseer Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.

Worthington, E. A., Engineer, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston.

Texas Mills Active

Austin, Texas.—The report on March activity in Texas textile mills in the Texas Business Review shows a continuance of a high rate of activity. The Review says:

The textile industry was operating on about the same schedule as was maintained in February. Mills experienced the same difficulty as has been the case for several months wherein activity has been held at a high rate but yarn and cloth markets remain poor. During March, 21 mills of the State reporting to the Bureau of Business Research manufactured 8,289 bales of cotton into 6,442,000 yards of cloth compared to the consumption of 8,271 bales of cotton and an output of 7,326,000 yards of cloth in March last year. Cotton goods sales totaled 6,956,000 yards against 4,251,000 yards in February and only 2,850,000 yards in March, 1928. Unfilled orders on April 1 were increased to 16,760,000 yards, the largest amount of unfilled business on record. Last year on April 1, bookings were but 4,492,000 yards. At the present rate of production, bookings are equal to about 10 weeks run. This is a very encouraging feature and indicates that mills will continue active until the summer months at least, unless considerable cancelling of orders develops later on. The 21 mills reporting are equal to about 85 per cent of the industry in Texas.

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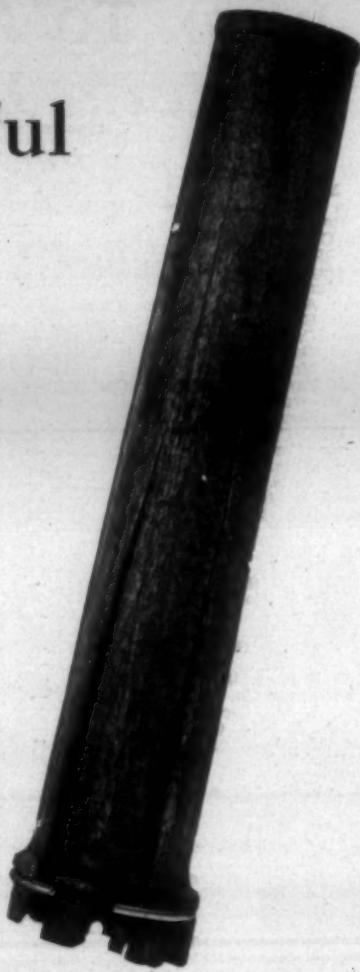
Bobbins are only a small item, it is true, but the fact remains that the best obtainable machinery cannot produce good yarn unless the bobbins are of uniform high quality.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	—A—	Page	
Abbott Machine Co.	—H—	Haberland Mfg. Co.	—
Abington Textile Machinery Works		Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	31
Akron Belting Co.		Hart Products Corp.	31
Aktivin Corp.	18	Hercules Powder Co.	—
Alemite Mfg. Corp.		H. & B American Machine Co.	—
Allen Company		Houghton, E. F. & Co.	30
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.		Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.		Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—
American Bobbin Co.		Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—
American Casablanca Corp.		Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24
American Glanzstoff Corp.		Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	—
American Moistening Co.	6	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
American Yarn & Processing Co.		Kaumagraph Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	38	Keever Starch Co.	—
Apco-Mossberg Corp.		Klipstein, A. & Co.	35
Arabol Mfg. Co.	26	Lambeth Rope Corp.	40
Armstrong Cork Co.		Lane, W. T. & Bros.	2
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	2	Langley, W. H. & Co.	38
Ashworth Bros.		Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.		Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	25	Lewis, John D.	—
Bahnsen Co.	—B—	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	1	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	39
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.		Lowell Crayon Co.	32
Barber-Colman Co.	39	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	36
Barber Mfg. Co.		Matheson Alkali Works	—
Bell, Geo. C.	24	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Besse, Osborne & Odell, Inc.		McCord, H. M.	37
Bond, Chas. Co.		Mill Devices Co., Inc.	—
Bonner & Barnewall, Inc.	37	Mississippi Glass Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.		Morris & Co., Inc.	—
Bouligny, R. H. Inc.	24	Morse Chain Co.	—
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.		National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Brevoort Hotel	41	National Electric Supply Co.	37
Brown, David Co.		National Ring Traveler Co.	39
Buffalo Forge Co.		Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.		Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	—C—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Carolina Industrial Agency		N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Catlin & Co.	39	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	4-5	Parker, Walter L. Co.	31
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.		Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	27
Ciba Co., Inc.		Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.		Polk, R. L. & Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.		Rhyne, Moore & Thiles	—
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.		Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.		R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.		Rice Dobby Chain Co.	37
Corn Products Refining Co.	2	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	18	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	Royle, John & Sons	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.		Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Curran & Barry	38	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
D. & M. Co.	—D—	Scott, Henry L. Co.	37
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.		Seaboard Ry.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.		Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.		Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.		Shambow Shuttle Co.	41
Draper, E. S.	24	Sipp Machine Co.	44
Draper Corporation		Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.		S. K. F. Industries	—
Duke Power Co.		Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.	30	Sonoco Products	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.		Southern Ry.	28
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	—E—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	30	Stafford Co.	44
Eclipse Air Brush Co.		Stanley Works	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	19	Standard Oil Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.		Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—F—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
Fafnir Bearing Co.		Stodghill & Co.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.		Stone, Chas. H.	—
Federal Phosphorus Co.		Sullivan Hardware Co.	30
Ferguson Gear Co.		Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	43
Fidelity Machine Co.		Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Firth-Smith Co.		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.		Texas Co., The	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	40	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.		Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Benjamin Franklin Hotel		Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Franklin Process Co.	—G—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	32	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	33
General Dyestuff Corp.		U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	29
General Electric Co.			
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.			
Grassell Chemical Co., Inc.	36		
Graton & Knight Co.			
Greenville Belting Co.	32		

U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 41
Universal Winding Co. 41
—V—

Veeder-Root, Inc. 39
Victor Ring Traveler Co. 24
Fred's Vleter & Achells 24
Viscose Co. 2

Vogel, Joseph A. Co. 2
—W—

Washburn, Inc. 28
Washburn Printing Co. 40

Watts, Ridley & Co. 38

Wellington, Sears & Co. 38

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 2

Whitlin Machine Works 2

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 40

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. 43

Williams, J. H. Co. 43

Wolf, Jacques & Co. 38

Wood, T. B. Sons Co. 38

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. 38

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Slashing and Weaving Discussed At Birmingham

(Continued from Page 21)

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): No, but it keeps the temperature even.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Our master mechanic says you don't save any steam at all. It is evenness of temperature.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): We made several tests of that before we put the cylinder control in.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Did you make any tests in your weave room?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Shows less end breakage?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes, all the way through; about 80 per cent less.

Speed of Slashers

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: The next question is:

"At what speed or yards per minute do you run your slashers? What number of warp? What number of ends?"

We are running about 21 to 23 yards a minute. I run down as low as 11 yards per minute.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): What steam pressure?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: About 8 to 9 pounds.

Question: That's what number of warp?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: 12½ warp, 6,000 ends.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Has anybody found the temperature without temperature control tested out in the morning, and then again in the afternoon? We have found it very different. We have found the yarn in the afternoon with about half the moisture that it had in the morning.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: On sateens 4,000 to 5,000 ends it runs 19, and most of my drills run 23. I am not running high.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): I run 48.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I run 50. That's on 30s yarn and 2,500 ends.

MR. JOHNSON: I run 45, 1750 ends.

(Another said 46 yards a minute on 22s yarn, 6,000 ends.)

Moisture and Mildew

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you know the percentage of moisture you leave in your warp, Mr. Phillips?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Between 7 and 8. I know mills leaving 10 in there, and don't get any mildew in the warp.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): I ran up to 11½, and had to reduce.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I ran a warp to see how far I could go with it. When you get up to 9, you are on the danger line.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): It depends on how much size you have got in your warp.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I have never had a mildewed warp.

J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): What is an ideal moisture condition?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I would say 6 to 7 per cent.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I think an ideal condition of moisture in your warp is what you hold in your weave room. That's what you should leave the slasher with. Otherwise you are going to have more humidity in your weave room.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: How much do your warps lay around before you get them in the room?

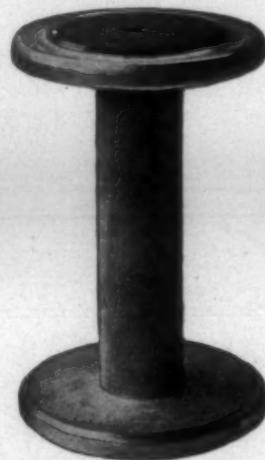
J. T. PHILLIPS (Siluria, Ala.): Sometimes ten minutes, sometimes longer.

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CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Sometimes I leave them for weeks.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Possibly we have got 15 loom beams on the floor today.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I have got close to 300.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): If I hadn't had 400 last night, I would not have left town. (Laughter.)

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Why is it that the longer a warp lies on the floor before you put it on the loom, the better it runs? If your warp stands two weeks, why does it run better than it does right off of the slasher?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I think a great deal of that would depend on how it came off of the slasher. I believe, if a man puts 10 to 11 per cent moisture in, he will have trouble in running it, if he runs it right away. I cannot see any other reason why.

Moisture Content Varies

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): My interpretation of that would be, if you run a warp of, say, 1,000 yards, at no place on that warp is the moisture content the same. When you leave that warp lying on the floor for a length of time, capillary attraction tends to have the moisture equalize itself through the whole warp, and I believe that does have an effect in running the warp. Have you ever found out why, Mr. Phillips? You asked the question.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): No.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I do know that that is a fact, though.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Who in the room uses any compound that he knows contains glycerine? If you put a warp upon the floor, using considerable glycerine in your compound, it is going to attract moisture quicker.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Where you find better running warps that have been on the floor, was it because the warps were drier than when they come off of the slasher?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I have run warps with 11 per cent moisture, and put them on the loom, and they run worse the first day than the second or third day.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Too much moisture in there.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Well, you can dry them down to where it is 4 or 5 per cent, and it is almost as bad.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): The longer you let filling stand, the better it is going to run.

A MEMBER: If you run a warp with a whole lot of moisture, it will be twisted, and stick. I want to know why that is.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: If you put a control on your cylinder, each end will be individual and separate. That's true, is it not, Mr. Phillips?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes, but this man happens to be my weaver. (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Anybody who puts over 8 per cent moisture in is going to have ends stick together.

Regain of Starch

Now the next question is:

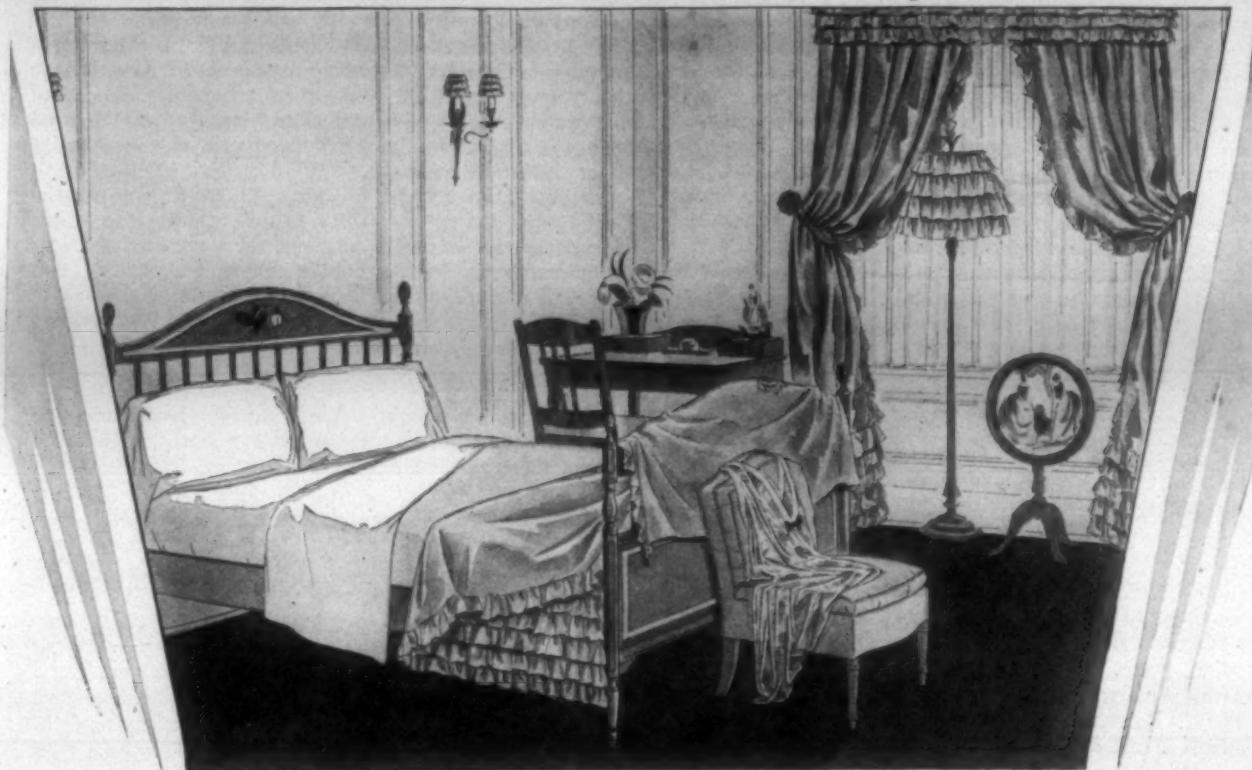
"What is the best method to ascertain at all times your regain of starch and sizing compound?"

What methods do you use for finding out what percentage of size you are putting in your yarn?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Dry weight. You take two ends, and wind them up on the slasher, and take that down. Dry them out in your oven, and then weigh, and you will find out your moisture content.

(Continued on Page 34)

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Slashing and Weaving Discussed At Birmingham

(Continued from Page 32)

For comparison we weigh three warps off of every slasher every day. That is the regular warp, and we get the weight of the section beam, and the weight of the size beam, and in that way we get an average approximately of what we do. Getting the weight with the size, and then desizing it, and getting the weight will give you a pretty good average of what you are going.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: You get the moisture content besides the size compound?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Why desize it?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): It is not positive, if you don't do it that way.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Does it not admit of some mechanical error?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): That may be right.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Your idea is to take your gross weight, and subtract from it your moisture weight, and that will give you the net weight of the size?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes.

Desizing

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): The matter of desizing it is just for comparison.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Does that give you the same weight as the unsized yarn?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Practically. There is a certain degree of error.

S. P. RAKESTRAW (Atlanta, Ga.): We very often have a sample sent in, and we usually take a yard of warp before sizing and a yard of warp after sizing. We test the yarn for both breaking strength, moisture and for weight. You can get your increase in breaking strength as well.

Question: You desize just as Mr. Ryckman does?

S. P. RAKESTRAW (Atlanta, Ga.): Yes. We do that in our laboratory. We get raw yarn and sized yarn, and get the breaking strength and moisture content, and then desize it.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I send to the laboratory, and have it done occasionally, but a great many times I take about three yards of cloth, and have it sent to the finishing plant, and dry it out, and then desize it, and that gives it to me near enough.

S. P. RAKESTRAW (Atlanta, Ga.): We are very glad to do the work for anybody any time. We can tell your moisture content and these other things. It does not cost anything.

Recommends Sizeometer

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): My present method is just like the gentleman over here did. I occasionally send some samples down, and have them tested, but the real right way of doing that is that when you once know what it is, put a sizeometer on there, and it tells you every second what it is. That's the method I used in Georgia. After you once establish the moisture you are using and per cent of size, put this sizeometer on the front of your slasher, and you keep your sizing the same, and it will tell you every day. I have not those things on my slashers here.

VASSER WOOLLEY, JR. (Atlanta, Ga.): If you send in a sample to your laboratory for desized tests, it is always best to send a sample of the raw yarn, too. Mr. Paul Seydel has made quite an elaborate study of what raw cotton is, and he has made tests of raw cotton, and de-

pending on the locality, in which the cotton is grown, and the grade, he found anywhere from 2 to 6 per cent of removable raw waxes by the ordinary desizing tests. Send a sample not only of the sized yarn, but of the unsized yarn.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Is that not a round-about method of getting at this test? If you have the raw yarn, and get it down to a bone-dry condition, and weigh it, and take that same yarn and size it, and reduce it again to a bone-dry condition, the increase in weight must be size?

VASSER WOOLLEY, JR. (Atlanta, Ga.): If you use the same yarn, you are correct. People making the single thread test, as we call it, will reel off a number of yards of unsized yarn from a bobbin and weigh that. Then they will reel off another number of yards of sized yarn and weigh it. The variation in the yarn itself would cause considerable variation in that weight.

Percentage of Stretch on Slasher.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: We will skip Question No. 8 and a part of Question No. 9. We will use as the next subject this part of Question No. 9:

"What per cent of stretch do you get on slasher? Meaning how much more yarn is delivered than fed on beams in back?"

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): I imagine we get about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: We get about .0275 per cent.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We hope to run our slashers without any stretch.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Why?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We want to keep our elasticity.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: You have only got about that far in your looms to stretch.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Did you ever make any tests for that in your weave room?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): No.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: How can you run a slasher without getting stretch? It is like the stretch in an elastic band. If you pull both ends, you stretch it. You have got to stretch it absolutely. Of course it is not much.

F. G. TATELY (Alexander City, Ala.): When you wet yarn, you are going to stretch it.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Your ends go through there taut. Now, if they are running through there light, there must be some stretch. If you take a thread, and run it across this table, and pick it up that way, after you get to the point where you feel you are stretching it, you may not know it, but you do.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have made tests to see whether or not we have stretched too much. We generally put our tension weight on the back beam, and we were always under the impression that that beam having weight on it would stretch more, and that meant would run out last, but that's not so. The front beam runs out first all the time.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I was very much surprised. I have a bunch of surveyors in our mill, so-called surveyors efficiency people. We have had an argument about something in the weave room. They said "We are going to surprise you on the stretch you are taking out of your yarn on the slashers." I said "No; you are not going to surprise me." "How much are you getting?" "About 3 per cent." They checked it all up, and it was .0275. "Will that hurt me?" "No. I left mills where there was 4 or 5 or even 6 per cent."

Now I am like Mr. Ryckman. If I thought for one minute that that yarn was getting stretched so much as

to hurt me in the weave room, I would want to change it right away, but in all my special tests on the loom, where I have run one slasher, and let them run as weak as I could, I couldn't see any difference in the stock room.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Do you think it is best to stretch your yarn much at the spooler?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes, I should think it would be.

S. B. SCHWARTZ (New Orleans, La.): Do you use filling wind on the warp?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yarn breaks stronger after being spooled than before. I don't know why.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: I should say, if there was any weak place in the yarn, it would break when on the spooler.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): On filling wind?

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Yes.

D. SINGLETON COOK (Opelika, Ala.): Some question of twist might come in there.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Do you get any gain on your slasher, Mr. Phillips?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes, I get some, but I don't know how much. Mr. Ryckman says his back beam does not stretch more than the other.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): You misunderstood me. I said on account of putting the tension weights on the back beam it stood to reason that the back beam would stretch more than the other beam, but the fact that the front beam is the first beam to run out, or the back beam is the first to run out, indicates that you don't stretch the back beam. I didn't say that it did not. When the back beam runs out before the front

beam, it means the front beam has been stretched more because there is more yarn on your front beam.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Birmingham, Ala.): My experience is that the back beam runs out last.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We made at least 25 tests, and I don't believe three of them ran the back beam out last. We have different conditions from what you have. We have a beaming outfit between our warpers and slashers, which may have some effect on that. We always had the back beam to run out first.

CHAIRMAN HOWARTH: Did you in fact ever decide and feel that you were right that the back beam ran out first on the slasher?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I said we made at least 25 tests.

F. G. TAPLEY (Alexander City, Ala.): My high speed warpers come out together.

The meeting then adjourned.

Among Those Present

Among those who registered for the meeting were the following:

Almand, J. Hudson, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Bailey, J. B., Superintendent, Yarn Mill, Rock Mills, Ala.

Baker, O. A., Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Barker, W. R., E. F. Houghton & Co.

Barnes, B. F., Jr., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Barnwell, J. L., Stroud Holcombe Mill, Birmingham, Ala.

Barrett, T. H., Stroud Holcombe Mill, Birmingham, Ala.

Bonner, A. C., Overseer, Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala.

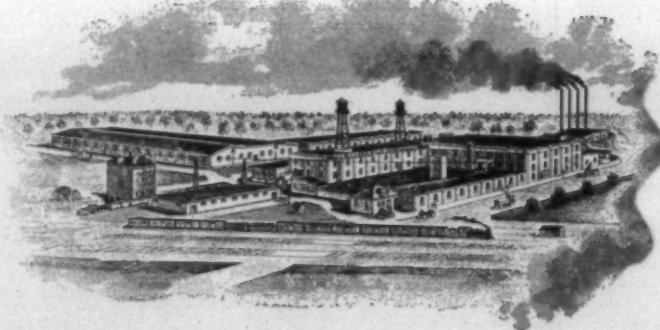
Brown, Ira L., Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Burris, R. L., Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Cain, C. W., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Cook, D. Singleton, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.

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Dupree, W. T., Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.
Edmunds, J. T., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
Enloe, Page, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Gibson, W. C., Salesman, Griffin, Ga.
Greer, A. W., Autauga Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.
Greer, W. W., Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Hardie, Newton G., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
Harris, Arthur W., Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Henderson, J. S., Opelika Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Higginbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Horton, J. B., Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.
Howarth, John H., Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala.
Jackson, H. D., Holyoke Belting Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Johnson, H. M., Strowd Holcomb Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
Johnson, J. D., American Moistening Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson, W. L., American Moistening Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones, W. O., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Lane, L. E., Indian Head Cotton Mills, Cordova, Ala.
Lanier, H. L., National Ring Traveler Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Lanier, Joe L., Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala.
Littlejohn, H. E., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
McFarland, G. V., Florence Mill, Florence, Ala.
Mangum, Z. B., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
Mangum, Z. H., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
Maultsby, Ralph C., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
Meehan, J. C., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
Miller, M. V., Buck Creek Cotton Mill, Siluria, Ala.
Nipper, J. W., Florence Cotton Mill, Florence, Ala.
Perry, J. D., J. E. Rhodes & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.
Philip, Robert W., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, J. T., Buck Creek Cotton Mill, Siluria, Ala.
Phillips, W. L., Strowd Holcomb Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
Poole, R. L., Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Pratt, Otto, Edward H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Rakestraw, S. P., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Ryckman, Wm. C., Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.
Schwartz, S. B., Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.
Scott, E. A., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Small, George H., E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Howard L., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
Smith, Oren B., Holyoke Belting Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Stevenson, T. B., Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Capley, Floyd G., Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.
Taylor, C. D., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, L. E., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thornburg, L. R., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
Underwood, W. L., Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala.
Vickers, C. V., Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.
Woolley, Vasser, Jr., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Goods Situation Less Favorable

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the first four months of 1929, and also for the month of April, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures for April cover a period of four weeks.

During the first four months of 1929 shipments were

1,257,203,000 yards. This was equivalent to 103.3 per cent of production, which was 1,217,551,000 yards.

Sales during the same four months period were 1,218,640,000 yards, or 100.1 per cent of production.

During the four months stocks decreased 10.1 per cent, and unfilled order decreased 8.2 per cent.

Shipments during April were 277,098,000 yards. This was equivalent to 97.6 per cent of production, which was 283,878,000 yards. April production was 4.7 per cent less than March.

Sales in April amounted to 202,520,000 yards, or 71.3 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 352,091,000 yards, an increase of 2 per cent as compared with stocks at the beginning of the month.

Unfilled orders on April 30th amounted to 430,298,000 yards, or 14.8 per cent less than they were on April 1st.

As of April 30, 1929, unfilled orders represented slightly over six weeks production at the current rate, while stocks on hand are equivalent to less than five weeks production. On April 30, 1928, stocks on hand exceeded unfilled orders and represented nearly six weeks of production at that time.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The reports cover upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Tire Fabric Consumption Continues Large

Average consumption of tire fabric by the industry for the first quarter was well in excess of 20,000,000 pounds per month and in excess of the monthly average for last year, according to data representing 75 per cent of the industry just made public by the Rubber Association of America. Cotton fabric consumption for March was 21,238,410 pounds, with the total for the first three months 61,344,421 pounds, and with the total 1928 consumption 222,243,398 pounds.

As for the tire industry itself, the association further reports 2.4 months' supply of goods at the end of March. Increased inventory, increased production and increased shipments of pneumatic casings of all types from the February figures are shown. Stocks at the end of March were 12,263,816, as compared with 11,620,960 for February and 10,284,158 for January. Production was 5,639,426 as compared with 5,183,693 for February and 5,041,530 for January. Shipments totaled 5,031,101 in March, 3,961,751 in February and 4,969,647 in January. The figures compare favorably with those of the first three months of last year.

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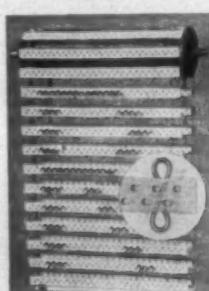
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trading in cotton goods was fairly good during the week. Total sales of print cloths and sheetings were somewhat above expectations. Sales of other lines, including the finished goods, were slightly better than during the preceding week. Most business covered only small and moderate orders. In other words, the day to day trade showed no great activity, but the total reached good proportions.

Shipments of standard cotton cloths during the first four months of this year were 1,257,203,000 yards, or 103.3 per cent of production, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York announced. Sales during the same period amounted to 1,218,640,000 yards, or 100.1 per cent of production.

Unfilled orders on April 30, represented more than six weeks production at the current rate, while stocks on hand totalled less than five weeks production. Stocks on hand on April 30, 1928, exceeded unfilled orders and presented nearly six weeks of production at that time.

In print cloths Friday there was scattered light trading at the full market prices, with 6½s possible on larger commitments of 60x48s, although small lots were selling at a premium. For 27-inch 7.60-yard 5½c was again paid for some moderate quantities.

Further easing developed in several of the carded broadcloths Friday. It was interesting to note that some centers were reporting spots of the 100x60 still in limited supply, while at the same time quotations in first hands on nearby contracts had become 10%c and second hands were reported to have sold some goods at around 10%c.

The general market in fine goods saw little change in a dull situation that continued to prevail, but in restricted types of goods and in finer fabrics for the fall trade a very substantial business was reported to have been placed.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — There was little change in the yarn market during the week. The total sales covered a fair volume, but business was widely scattered and there was lack of uniformity in prices. The demand was slightly stronger at the close of the week. The majority of buyers continue to press for lower prices and many of their offers were considerably below prices that spinners would accept. In most instances, sales covered only small to medium sized lots.

From developments of the week it became evident that conditions with the spinners vary considerably. Some of them are well sold for some weeks to come and are not selling below the market. Others appear badly in need of new business and have made sales at concessions. From the best information available, there are no large stocks of yarn either at the mills or in consumers' hands. The latter have been buying very sparingly and few of them have gone beyond their nearby needs. For this reason many yarn men believe that the potential demand is strong and should develop into larger actual business within a short time.

Weavers have continued to show more interest than knitters. In the early part of the week, a number of very good orders of yarns to plush, carpet and tape manufacturers were reported.

On account of the irregularity in prices, quotations were difficult to follow.

Only a small amount of new business has developed in combed and mercerized yarns. Most of the Southern combed spinners are understood to have a good amount of business on hand and prices have shown little change in spite of the dull buying.

Southern Single Warps.			
8s	32½	60s	83
10s	33	90s	1.07
12s	33½		1.45
14s	34		
16s	34½	8s	46
20s	36½	20s	48½
24s	38	30s	55
30s	40½	38s	57
40s	49	40s	57½
		50s	61½
Southern Single Skeins.			
10s	32½	60s	69
12s	32½	70s	80
14s	33½	80s	90
16s	34½		
22s	36½	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
24s	37½	In Skeins	
26s	38½	8s to 9s	3-4-ply tinged
30s	39½	tubes	29½
40s	46	8s	3-ply hard white warp
			twist
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s-8s	33	10s and 12s	3 and 4-ply
10s	33½	hard white yarn tubes	
12s	34	an skeins	33
14s	34½	Same warps	33½
16s	35		
20s	37	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist	
24s	38½	Combed Peeler Weaving	
26s	39	Yarns	
30s	41	8s-12s	46
40s	48	20s	48
50s	48	30s	56
		36s	57
Southern Frame Spun Carded			
Yarn on Cones—Cotton			
Hosiery Yarns.			
8s	31½	40s	58
10s	32	50s	62½
12s	32½	60s	71½
14s	33	70s	82½
16s	33	80s	95
18s	34	Southern Combed Peeler	
20s	34½	Single Yarn on Cones	
22s	35½	10s	44½
24s	36½	12s	45
26s	37½	14s	66
30s	39½	20s	46½
40s	47	22s	47
		24s	48
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.			
20s	60	26s	48½
26s	62	28s	49
50s	76	38s	55
		40s	55
		50s	61½
		60s	70
		70s	70

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desires position in large mill. Thoroughly familiar with mechanics and theory of every process. Long successful experience in handling help. A-1 references from past employers. Can come on short notice. S. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Consumer Demands Style

One of the characteristics of American consumers is a "keen, almost insatiable interest in style," according to Miss Susan L. Bates, consumer consultant of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who was a discussion leader at a conference held in the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the American Management Association. Miss Bates and Allyn B. McIntyre, director of sales of Pepperell Manufacturing Company, had charge of informal discussion of the development of fashion and art in industry.

"Consumer interest in style," said Miss Bates, "has become more intense in recent years of prosperity and a sustained high standard of living. In popular terms, style's the thing. Style is one of the great spurs and accelerators of business. Consumers are thinking more in terms of style and they demand proper style values in what they buy."

"One of the results of this demand in the field of textiles has been to enhance the selective function of the retail merchant and this function has become so highly specialized that it has created a number of new experts—stylists, fashion advisers, etc. This evolution of merchandising has, of course, affected the manufacturer.

"Insistent demand for style and the enhanced selective function of the retailer have brought about a new conception of fabric values. Insofar as cotton is concerned this shift has increased the importance of esthetic qualities which in this instance consist of a proper correlation of construction, finish, color and design of fabrics. Manufacturers have been alert to this change and in many instances have evolved methods to meet the fluctuations of style demand with accurate and complete information as to fabrics and fashions.

"The effectiveness of these methods was definitely shown in a recent instance where a fashion adviser reviewed 300 designs and divided them into two groups. The group selected as representing the best design values consisted of 40 per cent of the designs. Further examination disclosed that 80 per cent of the sales were made from these designs."

Mill Reports Good Business But Profit Margin Is Narrow

Boston, Mass.—Among the letters, received by the Boston News Bureau, which bear on general business conditions, Exposition Cotton Mills of Atlanta, Ga., write:

"It is our observation, in Southern textiles, that the volume of business is fair while the margin of profit is still very narrow. The tendency at this time is for a downward cotton market which, of course, promptly reflects in the price of manufactured products. Weather permitting, it is generally conceded that a very large acreage will be planted.

"Our mill at present time is operating around 20 per cent over normal standard day operations. Our stocks of goods on hand unsold are slightly less than normal. Our unfilled orders are considerably above normal based on the last several years.

"With the exception of a limited section in the Carolinas and in Tennessee, the labor and wage situation generally is very satisfactory. There is no indication on the part of local mills to reduce wages, but a considerable desire to bring about a higher standard than at present. Locally, there is an abundance of help.



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ELERS.
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-
SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C. Frederick Jackson I. E. Wynne	Atlanta, Ga. Jesse W. Stribling R. B. Smith
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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Age 36. Experienced. Want job on white work. No. 5598.

WANT position as overseer weaving—plain or fancy, but fancies are my special hobby. Best of references. No. 5599.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored work, plain and fancies. Have been making sheeting, flannels and rayon bed-spreads recently. Age 46, and have small family. No. 5600.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced on twills, drills, sheeting poplin and shade cloth. No. 5601.

WANT office position. Age 47. Seventeen years experience in office accounting, credits, finance, manufacturing costs, income tax and commercial law. 11 years in textile mill office. No. 5602.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. On present job 17 years and can give best of references. No. 5603.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding. White or colored work. Experienced and competent. High school education, I. C. S. graduate, and have taught vocational textiles. Best references. No. 5604.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Experienced, reliable and efficient all around carder and spinner. No. 5605.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding. Experienced in all classes of work. Best references. No. 5606.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. Now with good company, but want larger job. All previous employers will recommend me, also my present ones. No. 5607.

WANT position as night overseer spinning. Experienced and the very best of references as to character and ability. No. 5608.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Age 24. Experienced of running small weave room, plain or Good second hand in large mill. Capable fancy weaves. Draper or C. K. looms. Best references. No. 5616.

WANT position as master mechanic, electrician or both. Experienced and can give the best of references. No. 5617.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Age 40. Graduate I. C. S. complete course. Good moral, loyal and honest. Best of references. No. 5618.

WANT position as electrician. 18 years experience on all types of motors and generators, A. C. & D. C. and all electrical equipment in general. Best references. No. 5619.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Made government cloth five years. Four years with Draper Corp. Experienced on drills, twills, shade cloth, voile, pongee, lenos napkins, table damask, bedspreads, etc. Age 39. References. No. 5620.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Plain white work preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5621.

WANT position as general superintendent, or superintendent in large mill. Prefer plain white work. 22 years with same mills. Age 50, best references. No. 5622.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner. Plain weaving or yarn mill. 12 years overseer spinning. Graduate complete course in cotton. Familiar with multiple or extended system. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or Tennessee. Three years on present job. No. 5623.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced faithful, efficient, loyal. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5624.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or as second hand carding or spinning, in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. 10 years experience. Good references. No. 5625.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Superintendent of a twine mill for three years, that has closed down. Always get good production at low cost. Former employers will recommend me. No. 5626.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience as master mechanic and electrician. Can change on short notice. No. 5627.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. 15 years experience on plain and dobby weaves, some experience on jacquard weaves. Best references. No. 5628.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

Institute Comments on Advertising of Cottons

Reporting on the progress of the cotton dress goods sales promotional campaign being conducted by the Cotton-Textile Institute, George A. Sloan, secretary, refers as follows to the striking department store advertisements of cotton over the past week-end:

"Best & Co., of New York, advertised three cotton garments in the rotogravure section of several Sunday papers.

"Filene in Boston ran an effective advertisement on 'Pickin' Cotton' (emphasizing the selection of cotton dress). This ad included the comment 'Pickin' cotton is fashionable exercise this summer for 1929! Other years you chose cotton for morning dresses and clung religiously to silk for everything else. This summer cotton is also fashionable for tennis, golf, riding, driving, summer resorting, even town wear.'

"Jelleff's, of Washington, announced the opening of a New Cotton Frock Shop."

Commenting upon Macy's ad, Mr. Sloan says:

Two Outstanding Ads

"This company has cooperated with the Institute since the inception of the sales promotional campaign. We consider this advertisement and the recent Jordan-Marsh advertisement, 'Jordan's has a seat on the Cotton Exchange of Fashion,' as among the outstanding department store advertisements so far this season.

"Each member of the Institute is urged to bring to the attention of your local department store executives our Flashes of Fashion and other cotton style publicity material, and ask them what they are doing this season to promote cottons. Your advising us of the results of such interviews will be helpful to the Institute in making the sales promotional campaign even more effective."

Progress on Plant of du Pont Rayon Company

Waynesboro, Va. — The work on new du Pont rayon plant is progressing rapidly and the first unit will soon be completed. Practically all of the steel work is up. Several of the buildings have reached the stage where window frames and interior woodwork is being placed. The contractors have completed a smokestack which is 19 feet in diameter at the base and stands 250 feet high. It is said that the plant will be in operation by the middle of the summer, and as soon as this first unit is completed, work will be started on other units.

May 16, 1929

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

WE CARRY IN STOCK

SKYCO—NO GLARE

Paint

GOODYEAR

Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Etc.

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

PURITAN

Drinking Fountains

TON TEX

Fabric Belting

S-K-F

Ball Bearing Transmission

SIDNEY

Lathes and Woodworking Machinery

FIELDS

All Wool Slasher Cloth

GRATON & KNIGHT

Leather Belting

JEFFREYS

Conveying Machinery

BROWN & SHARPE

High Quality Tools

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Incorporated 1898

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones
Hemlock 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



One of the most essential steps in the production of quality fabrics is the continued use of

WILLIAMS'
SHUTTLES

Heddle Frames—Heddles—Shuttles

The J. H. WILLIAMS CO.
MILLBURY, MASS.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR GREATER
NET PROFIT
IN DESIZING



USE

POLYZIME

The first thin liquid desizing Extract

POLYZIME "P"

The first purified and concentrated desizing powder. One pound is the equivalent of 100 or more pounds of liquid extracts.

We invite your inquiries on any problems relating to the desizing of cotton or artificial silks.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK OFFICE
120 BROADWAY

Sole Agents for U. S. A.:
CHAS. S. TANNER CO.
Providence, Rhode Island

Southern Representative:
CHAS. H. STONE
Charlotte, North Carolina

Great Britain and Ireland:
BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORP., LTD.
Manchester, England



Stafford Loom Refinements Aid Perfect Weaving

New Advance in Warp Stop and Feeler Motions

WE can supply either a vibrating type of warp stop motion or a sliding bar type of the very latest and most improved design.

We have feeler motions suitable for the most difficult yarn situations (either measuring or sliding type) for coarse or fine cotton yarns, rayon, silk or wool. The refinement in the design and construction of these devices is an important element in sustaining the reputation of the Stafford loom for producing high quality fabrics which frequently command a premium in the market on account of the perfection in weaving.

A Stafford representative will gladly call at any time to discuss with you problems of mutual interest.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Automatic
Looms and other Weaving Machinery*

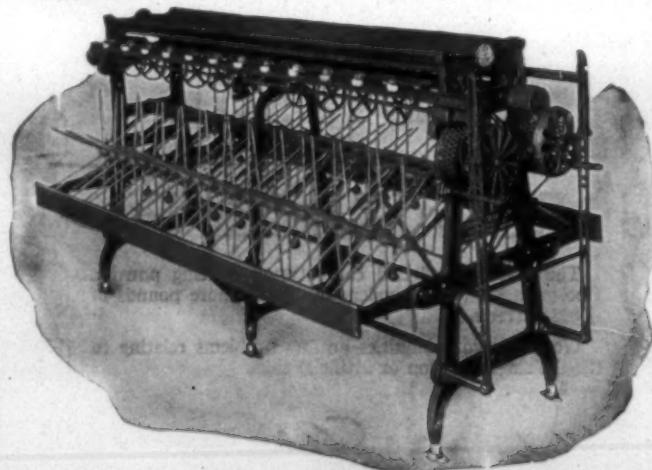
READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C. *Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.*

34



Rayon Skein Winder



Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes



Southern Agent
G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.

The Sipp Machine Company Paterson, N. J.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 16, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Columbia Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines from Columbia Cotton Mill. We have a new overseer from Huntsville, Ala.

Mrs. Lorene Hall of Florence, Ala., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Berry.

Our superintendent, Mr. Combs, Mr. A. C. Relves and Mr. J. R. Lewis made a flying trip to Shelbyville, Tenn., Saturday and reported a nice time.

Miss Katie Morgan and Mr. Bill Searvene made a trip to Shelbyville, Tenn., to see her friend, Mrs. Carroll Pitts.

Rev. Gentry and Mr. Rogers from Nashville, visited our church Sunday; we had an all day singing and dinner on the ground.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Rosie Wilson.

Mrs. Bertha Staggs is on the sick list.

TENNESSEE BLUES.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some terrible storms and winds, but we are proud that we have not suffered here yet.

We are sorry to have on our sick list this week, Mrs. W. H. Thomas.

The Mother's Club has a very interesting meeting at the community house each Friday evening. The nurse, Miss Passmore gives the lessons, and each mother enjoys them.

The tenth grade of the Calhoun Falls High School, had their Junior-Senior reception at Mrs. Lawson's.

The Glee Club girls and boys will have a banquet at the community house, Monday night, prepared by the Missionary ladies of the Methodist church.

Aunt Becky, we sure did have a fine ball game last Saturday, with

Abbeville, S. C. The scores were 1 to 0 in favor of Calhoun Falls. We have a good pitcher and catcher, and that helps so much.

Mrs. Chastain of Anderson, S. C., is spending a few days with her son, Mr. J. S. Chastain.

I want to correct an error I made last week; I left out our good cloth room overseer, Mr. J. S. Chastain, who is a fine man and liked by all.

A revival meeting started May 5th at the North Side Baptist church. Mr. C. B. Garrett does the preaching. There will be special music each evening.

DOLLY ANN.

THE ALPHABET OF SUCCESS

"What is the secret of success?" I asked the Alphabet.

"Aim," answered A.

"Brains," answered B.

"Courtesy," cried C.

"Determination," declared D.

"Enthusiasm," echoes E.

"Faith," flamed F.

"Grit," guessed G.

"Honesty," heralded H.

"Inspiration," insisted I.

"Justness," judged J.

"Knowledge," knew K.

"Loyalty," lauded L.

"Method," maintained M.

"Nobleness," named N.

"Opportunity," opined O.

"Push," pronounced P.

"Quality," quoted Q.

"Reputation," recommended R.

"System," suggested S.

"Tact," testified T.

"Uprightness," upheld U.

"Vision," voiced V.

"Work," warned W.

"'X-cellence,'" x-claimed X.

"Young-Heartedness," yelled Y.

"Zeal," zipped Z.

—Exchange.

YORK, S. C.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Aunt Becky:

Yesterday can only be remembered two ways: First, by the date of the month, second by the happenings of the day or by deeds we did that made impressions upon our minds. Do we look back to yesterday with regret? Or does it make us happy because of some good deed we did?

"Today" is ours for better or worse. Today may not be long enough for us to accomplish all we would like to; but "tomorrow" is coming, and if we will prepare ourselves as we should, today will not be wasted and tomorrow will be a much more welcome than if we had not been prepared for it.

The baseball season has got under way in the "pretty city" and the Cannon comes out strong to meet all aggregations; this club has organized this season and expects to give the fans a good brand of baseball. The club will be under the direction of Mr. Jack Nivens. They have chalked up two victories and was defeated once.

Aunt Becky, you should see the new addition that was recently completed at the Neely plant. It is perfectly beautiful. Any one working in this room should be proud of it. The workmen have already put some of the fine frames in operation.

The ten new frames are Whitin, and it is understood the speeders in the card room are to be moved into this room; after this is completed the Neely will have a speeder room equal to any of its kind.

Aunt Becky, I was sorry to learn that you had been confined to your bed on account of illness, and I'm praying that you will be well and out by the time this reaches you. (And I am!—Aunt Becky.)

CHAS. L. CURRY.

Becky Ann's Own Page

AUNT BECKY BACK AT HER DESK

After more than three weeks' with neuralgia, and poisoning from an abscessed tooth, I'm back on the job. Pretty weak yet, from my experience with dentists and doctors, who say that ALL my teeth must come out when I get stronger. Well, I've always thought it would be nice to have teeth out where one could see how to clean them!

I've gotten terribly behind with my work; though my good friends in the office did all they could to carry on in my absence, they made a number of mistakes which I hope will be forgiven by our correspondents.

There have a lot of letters accumulated that it will now be impossible to publish, so, let's all start over again. I feel sure that you will understand and forgive us, if your letter fails to be published. Under the circumstances, it can't be helped.

Truly, I might have died, if Jeff Palmer hadn't sent me word to "hurry and do that stunt while flowers are plentiful." That made me mad and I began at once to get better!

Many thanks to everybody who sent expressions of love and sympathy.

AUNT BECKY.

I BIN IN A WAR—I BIN IN A STRIKE

(Here is a letter that came this week to Aunt Becky)

Gastony, N. C. May the secunt. Dere Ant Becky:

I seen where you put letters in yore paper. Plese put this wun in rite quik.

I bin in a strike. I wuz in a war wance—that big wun them fellers had in Uroop. Thair aint much difference between a war and a strike. I staid hungry in both. Nobody never giv me nuthing but orders to go here and thair and do this and that.

When they first started up the war I jined the army. Folks sed I wuz plum nobel. Flags a waving and bands a playin. We had lots of parades and everybody laffed an hollered. It looked like a rite nice war. I wuz glad I wuz in it. Wun day they rode me on a big bote to Uroop. I got all mixed up with them German boys. The sho wuz ruff. No more parades and bands and flags. Everythin was kinder serious. I uther wish nobody had never started up no war and I hadn't never met up with no army. I could a stood it better if I wusnt so hungry all the time. I like to starved.

Finely I got back home. I got me

a pritty good job in a mill. I kinder got caught up on my eatin. I got me a wife too—a pritty good wun. I sed I wood never jine no more wars or nuthin stouter than a press-in club. My wife giv me sum miliary brushes for Xmas. I thowed them erway.

Not long ergo a feller came frum New Yawk and made us speeches. He sure cood talk the slickest I ever heard. He kept talkin slicker and slicker till he talked me outer my mind. He said to give a woman my name and 50 cents. She sold me a card with my name an everything on it. I had done jined the une-yan. I got to steddin bout it and kinder got skeered. I went and tried to sell the woman my card back. She woodnt trade.

Wun day after lots uv us bought cards, the slicky talkin feller sed we wood all march rite out of the mill in the middel uv the day. I didnt want to march nowhair. But they sed the une-yun was plum National just like the army. So we marched out and all eround. Everbody was happy and laffing just like when the war started up. I wuz kinder oneasy. The slick talkin fellers and wimmen sed all we had to do was parade and listen to speeches an we wu have plenty of food and muney. In a week, they sed, the mill owners would jine the une-yun too. We wood wurk 5 times as little and get 6 times as much pay. It sounded pritty good. We all hollered when they sed it.

I kept paradin round sum. Then sum soldiers cum. It looked more like a war then ever. I wuz glad them soldiers warnt Germans. They didnt do no shootin. The mill kep runnin. I didnt here about no mill owners havin une-yun cards. We just lived on talk. I got tired uv so much talkin and so little eatin. I didnt have no mueney after the first week. They opened a une-yun sto. I showed them my card but I didnt git much. They had plenty of speeches but mity few groceries. My card did mean nothing to the fellers at the A. & P. and Pigli Wiggli.

The slick talk sounded all right when I wuznt so hungry. It got so I coodnt listen to no more speeches on a empty stummick. I tole a feller I wood let him in the une-yun at a bargain. Swapped him my card for 2 smokes. I always wuz a good tradier cept when that New Yawk women stuck me on that card. I went back to work. Mos everybody did cept a few who had learned to talk that New Yawk slick talk.

Them talkin fellers is still here and still talkin, but mostly to thair selves. I am caught up on my eatin ergin. Sounbody else can jine wars and une-yuns. I done resigned away from the pressin club. The feller

what run it got to talkin slick. He wanted to sell me a card.

You kin put this in yore paper, but don't even send me no postal card.

Yores trooly,
X-Soldier—XX-Striker.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

The Joanna Mill News (Too late for last Week)

We observe many special days on our calender, but Mother's Day is one that makes a universal appeal. Although every day is Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May is designated as a time to especially show honor to our mothers. Let us remember that the greatest honor that she craves is the honest, upright life of her child. Friends come to men, and loves; but never such sweet friendship, such true love, as mothers know.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Boyce spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miles, Kinards, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Seay and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Campbell, all of Laurens, were Sunday-guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Franks.

Mrs. Annie Cole and daughter, Millie, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dunaway, Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boland and son of Batesburg, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boland.

Mrs. L. R. McDowell of Laurens is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Edwards spent last week in Welford, S. C.

Mrs. Mary Edwards of Elberton, Ga., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Timms.

Miss Gladys Cole spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Sam Strickland, Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fuller visited relatives in Clinton, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Manly had as their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Caldwell, Mr. G. C. Smith of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Sistrunk of Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett of Ninety-Six spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Merritt.

Mrs. F. Christol and children and Mrs. M. L. Christol spent Tuesday with Mrs. E. T. McCutchen, Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stewart of Ninety-Six spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Davis spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis, Ninety-Six.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bazard and

family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bishop, Kinaards, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crowder visited relatives in Mountville, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Higgins and Mr. and Mrs. Yancy Dicker, all of Newberry, visited Mr. G. A. Dicker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Osborne visited relatives in Laurens, Sunday.

Harrison-Gilbert

Miss Enermell Harrison and Mr. John Gilbert were married at the Methodist parsonage at Newberry on Thursday afternoon, May 2nd. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are now at home with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kelly on Milton road.

Birthday Party

At the noon hour on Tuesday three of the cloth room employees, Miss Lois Byars, Mrs. Bedenbaugh and Murlee Putman, were given a birthday party by their co-workers. "It's nice to have a birthday, if you work in the cloth room," say those who work there.

Baseball

Our team defeated Watts Mill team at Laurens Saturday afternoon. The second nine defeated Clinton at Clinton.

Come out and boost the home team next Saturday when we play Mollohon on our field.

Honor Roll—High School Students

Doris Abrams, William Moorhead, Hugh Holman, Ralph Kelly and Gladys Cole.

Store Expansion

The Joanna Mercantile Company has wrought quite a change in the external appearance of their buildings. The two wooden structures adjoining the main building have been equipped with a double story front, and the buildings have been painted a dull red, with green trimming, which gives them quite an attractive appearance.

In the near future, it is planned to open a drug department, which will fill one of the most pressing needs of the community.

New School Building for Goldville

As a result of our recent bond election, the school district, of which Goldville is the center, has sold an issue of \$40,000.00 worth of bonds for the purpose of building a 2—GOLDVILLE— m school adequate to care for the expansion of the village. These bonds have been sold, and the rate of interest fixed at 5½ per cent, which is declared to be an unusually good price at the present market. There is nothing in sight now to prevent work from beginning on the new building right away. It is expected that the building will be ready for the operation of school next fall.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Manufacturing Company

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been reading and enjoy-

ing your Home Section for a long time and we want to come into the "Family Circle."

We have one of the best, if not the best, mills in the country. It is running full time, day and night. Our people are all satisfied and happy.

Everyone now is busy planting gardens and beautifying the home grounds. Never before has there been as much activity along this line in the village. Prizes have been offered for the prettiest yard and best kept premises and, from the way the people are working, I would hate to be a judge.

Our superintendent, Mr. G. L. Austin, has just had some benches placed in the yard across from the office, making as nice a little park as you could want. The children are enjoying it thoroughly, and when summer comes, with a few lights here and there, it will be an ideal place to have ice cream suppers.

Our Sunday school is doing good work now. We have an average attendance of 230. We are planning an attractive program for Mothers' Day. Mr. L. P. Hollis, superintendent of the Parker District, will make the address.

Mr. and Mrs. Cylde Wilson spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore.

Mrs. Mary Richard has returned to her home here after a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Lilly Taylor of Greenville.

Friends of Mrs. C. E. Ross will be glad to hear that she is improving after several days illness.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McClellan and little daughter, Norma Joyce, of Anderson, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore recently. Mrs. McClellan is pleasantly remembered here as Miss Ila Phillips.

Mrs. Hattie Addis and Miss Genieve Addis spent several days in North Carolina this week.

Miss Lilymay Cartee visited Mr. and Mrs. George Cartee in Greenville, Sunday.

A. F. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items from Judson Mills

Mr. W. C. Bobo, general manager, has returned after several weeks in Baltimore.

The community was saddened recently by the death of Miss Rachel Morris. She was loved by all her friends and will be greatly missed.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bright and family of Alta Vista, Va., were called here on account of the death of their little grandchild. Though it was a sad occasion their many friends were glad to see them.

Mrs. Vashti Howell, Mrs. H. Queen and Misses Lois and Lessie Howell motored to Anderson for the week-end. They visited the place where the recent tornado struck

and reported a big damage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Garvin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blackmon at Pelzer.

Misses Mable and Vera Hughes spent the week-end in Anderson.

Mr. C. D. Hendrix and Mr. M. Tidwell of Fayetteville, N. C., were recent visitors. Both are former residents of Judson.

Revival services started at the Methodist church Sunday. Rev. Webb preaching and Rev. Leonard leading the singing. The meeting will continue for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jenkins have moved into their new home, 500 Easley Bridge Road.

Messrs. George and P. C. Conwell were recent visitors to Savannah, Ga.

The overseers of weaving with the second hands and loom fixers enjoyed a banquet in the community building last Monday night—92 were present and all pronounced the food the best ever. Mr. B. E. Geer, president of Judson Mill, made the address of the meeting.

Miss Inez Collier of Charlotte, N. C., was a recent visitor.

We hope by the time this goes to press that our sister mill, Brandon, will have settled her difficulties and resumed operation.

Aunt Becky, you should see the pretty roses here now; they are beautiful and abundant.

BARNEY MACMAHON.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Our ball club played Camden Saturday afternoon at Camden; score 7 and 8 in favor of Camden, but we had some good playing out of our club. Tom Smith pitched for us and he sure did some good pitching; he struck out 14 men.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Outen, May 6th, a son.

Miss Blanch Walters and Mr. Jim Vincent were married Saturday, May 4. They will make their home with Mr. Vincent's mother.

A READER.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

HICKORY, N. C.

Hickory Spinning Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is my first attempt at writing any news for the Home Section, but I hope you find room to print this little bit.

Our mill is running full time with Mr. P. T. Sinclair superintendent; Mr. W. M. Martin, card room overseer; Mr. A. Dade, spinning overseer; Mr. Frank Byrd, dyer, and Mr. E. Miller, master mechanic.

We have a snappy ball club. Los-

ing only one game last season. We hope they stretch out and do as well this year.

We are very sorry to report the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Coy Brittian, April 29.

Aunt Becky, I sure hope to see this in print as I never see any news from this place.

And Oh, yes, I forgot to say Mr. Sinclair struts his new Chrysler "75" these days.

NED.

(Mighty glad to have your letter.—Aunt Becky.)

HARTWELL, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am going to write something if I can, although I do not wish to take place away from Mrs. W. A. Davidson, your correspondent.

Mrs. H. O. Rogers has organized a Boys Club in which the smaller boys are the only members; they have contributed a lot in beautifying our community. She has also organized a Womans Club which is also doing fine work.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davidson and family spent the week-end in Forest City, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilstrap have come to live with their son, Mr. Claude Gilstrap.

We were sorry to lose the overseer of spinning a month or so ago. He is now farming and we wish him good luck.

We are very proud of Loyd Rogers the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rogers who sang over the radio from W. S. B. Atlanta, Ga., Saturday at noon when the Hartwell Ramblers Glee Club gave a program, which was a success.

ANOTHER GA. CRACKER.

(We are always glad to hear from the school boys and girls.—Aunt Becky.)

TOCCOA, GA.

Hartwell Mills No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring is here again with all its beauty unfurled. The yards and gardens are beginning to show the interest that has been taken in them.

On Friday, at noon, Rev. W. J. DeBardeleben, pastor of the First Methodist church, gave a real interesting talk. The meeting took place in the spinning room. Approximately every employee was present, and enjoyed his talk, very much.

Mrs. Jewell Fries left yesterday morning for an Atlanta hospital for treatment. We sincerely hope she will soon recover and be home again.

Mr. A. F. Garrison attended the spinners meeting in Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Ida, Ada and Belle Stewart,

and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dooley, and daughter, Lucile, visited in Anderson, S. C. recently.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Eads, of Greenville, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chardy, of Piedmont, S. C., visited Misses Ada and Waco Eads.

Mr. F. L. Collins and family spent the week-end in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. R. O. English and family spent the week-end in Cornelia, Ga.

Mr. K. C. Todd and family visited relatives in the country.

KATE.

CONESTEE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I suppose you think I had decided not to write any more. I will try to write more regularly from now on.

The Bulletin and especially the Home Section is very popular among the people here now. I believe your visit caused this renewing of interest.

Our mill is running full time and business is fair. Many of the mills in this section are curtailing.

How are you liking your new quarters "on the farm"? Sorry to hear that you were sick last week. I hope that you are able to be back on the job again by now.

REDTOP.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills

The second hands of the Clinchfield Mills were the guests of the mill officials and the department overseers, last Saturday at a barbecue dinner. The hosts were Assistant Treasurer W. L. Marrs, Superintendent T. H. Henderson; Boyce Sprinkle, card room overseer; J. F. Miller, spinning room overseer; R. O. Wylie, weave room overseer, and James B. Laughlin, cloth room and C. W. Wilson, master mechanic. The following second hands were present: O. C. Copeland, F. R. Berry, J. M. Buckner, V. E. Price, F. B. Parris, R. E. Lowdermilk, H. Y. Atkins, W. L. Lindsey, J. S. McDaniel, C. W. Green, A. U. Wall, Enoch Brooks, L. E. Martin, W. J. Sparks, and J. H. Petty.

Other invited guests included Sheriff O. F. Adkins, Ex-sheriff, J. L. Nichols, Ben Henley, Ben Conley, Holston Davis, Julian Wages, and Herman Wilson. All reported a real good time and an excellent dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Greer spent last week in Hughes, N. C., as the guests of Mrs. Dora Earley.

Miss Junie Whisnant was called to Morganton last week on account of the serious illness of her father, Mr. R. P. Whisnant.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Landis and Mr.

and Mrs. C. W. Wilson, are attending the State Council of the Red Men, and Order of Pochahontas—which meet in Kinston this week.

We are glad to report that the general health of our community is real good at this writing.

IKEY.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Beck:

We are all mighty glad to know that you are improving from your recent illness, and we sincerely hope you will soon be well again.

We are still progressing nicely in every way here, running full time with plenty of satisfied help. We don't have any labor troubles and don't think we will, because we have a good Christian superintendent and our people take lots of interest in the churches and community, which always avoids such troubles.

The churches put on a "Mother's Day" program, Sunday. Mrs. George Moffitt was leader at the Methodist, and Mrs. J. T. Mills at the Baptist and the way the children rendered their programs would have been a credit to much older folks; the leaders deserve much credit for their work.

We held our town election last week and Mr. A. C. Holler was re-elected mayor. We don't often need a mayor for we haven't had an arrest since before Christmas; I think that is a mighty fine record for a town of our size (about 1200). A bootlegger and drunkard and our superintendent can't stay in the same town together, very long. I guess that accounts for part of our good behavior.

The superintendent, overseers, second hands and section men had a fish stew and fry Saturday night and we had forty or fifty present. Mr. P. A. Padgett made the soup and we don't think he can be beat; Mrs. Padgett fried the fish and if there is anything better than Mr. Padgett's stew it is Mrs. Padgett's fry. Mr. Clarkson Jones, our popular and efficient assistant superintendent, cut the bread and served it, and also served the refreshments; it was one of the most enjoyable gatherings we have ever had. Our superintendent, Mr. Edwards, made a talk and thanked us for our friendly co-operation in the past, and told us how to continue to co-operate to our own and the company's benefit. I think each one present enjoyed the talk, and resolved to be more loyal and efficient than in the past.

We are going to have another stew in the near future and we cordially invite Aunt Becky to come and be with us. (Thank you, Slim.—Aunt Becky.)

SLIM.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"I think your mother would be reasonable. She's had experiences that ought to make her mighty careful with you and mighty interested in your happiness. Besides, little girl, I'm on your side, and that counts some now with your mother."

"You haven't heard Mama's opinion of Fred," said Paul, "or you wouldn't be surprised that Paula is afraid. But I'm like you, and I've told Paula time and again that Fred's first letter would get next to Mama, and make her think."

"Well, we'll just have to be guided by common sense and circumstances," said Sam. "But it does seem terrible to think that my little girl is in love so young."

"I'll be seventeen in April, Daddy."

"So will I," reminded Paul. "But I'm not in love."

"And we've just learned to know each other!" continued Sam. "Too bad, too bad!" And then he bent to examine Paula's locket more particularly at her request, and gazed long and earnestly upon Fred's pictured face.

"You, young rascal—stealing my little girl's heart," he said softly. "I've wondered over your unusual interest in me of late—and why it was that you'd always manage to get a word or two with me when I'd see you in town. Now I know! I'd love to tell you that my little girl didn't meet you out at night—but maybe it's best for you to think that,—best for you to think she is a level-headed, spunky little miss, who can take care of herself under trying circumstances. Oh, but that's a good one on you!" Sam chuckled.

"Yonder comes the preacher to tie the everlasting knot for Mr. Berverly and the widow," said Paul, looking across the fields to the road where a horse and buggy was coming over the hill.

"Sure thing," agreed Sam, rising and brushing the hay from his clothes and together he and the twins made their way to the house.

"Say, Paula," whispered Sam. "You can use the phone, you know when your mother is out of hearing."

"Bless your heart, Daddy! Won't you please get her out to the pasture after awhile to look at the pigs?"

"Sure, I will."

"Daddy, you're going to be a great old chum," remarked Paul. "I guess both of us together can pull the wires for Fred and Paula."

It was a very quiet wedding which occurred that afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mollie wore a dark blue traveling suit and hat, and George was attired in conventional black. The darkies were allowed to peep through the windows and the cur-

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

ADVICE TO DEBT-DODGERS

1. If you should find yourself walking down the street in such a manner and direction that you will be forced to meet face to face Mr. Sellem, whom you owe for groceries that have been eaten and forgotten, "make like" you see a man on the other side of the street that you must speak to, and dart right over, and never "let on" that you so much as thought of Mr. Sellem.

2. While out riding in your installment plan, viewing the beautiful landscape and meadows, if you should glance down the road and observe that Dr. Killem, the friend who attended you and your family thru the mumps, measles, and the flu, and to whom you are still indebted for the whole bill, is advancing toward you in his Ford, the thing for you to do then and there is to lean over toward your clutch assembly, and let it appear that you are trying to fix something on the floor of your joy producer till he gets by, and then you can straighten up. Of course, he'll know you are only "possumming," but your conscience will feel easier.

3. If your preacher should drop into your place of business, (that is—the preacher that you promised to pay 50 dollars last year and 50 dollars year before last) tell him howdy-do in a polite manner, but rush out of the office and hide in some other part of the building until you are sure that he has went, or get busy as a bee on a matter of some kind and keep his mind off of worldly things. Don't ever talk church finances to him; he might embarrass you by bringing up the question of paying the tithe.

4. Should you run right into your coal dealer when leaving the picture show, "let on" like you got a gnat or something in your eyes, and clap both hands over same, and walk about a block in that fix, or until you know that you are not close enough to him for him to know that you saw him ansoforth. Coal dealers don't need money nohow, and if they do—why, they can go to the bank and borrow some to last them till you get your radio and Frigidaire and porch furniture and wife's dress and your suit and the Ford and the baby carriage paid for.

5. There is some element of risk in attending weddings, for it is possible that your jeweler will be there, and if he should see you, the thought might run thru his mind that you owe him for all the wedding presents that you have been sending to your friends for the past year, including the present wedding, and therefore, my advice to you is—walk around in the crowd with your head up, and dodge about in the dining room, kitchen, parlor, setting room, and backyard until you reach the conclusion that he has inspected all the gifts, and learned how few of them came from his shop, then you can go in and make yourself at home.

MACON, GA.

Atlantic Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We people at this mill are so sorry to learn of your illness—and it was with much pleasure that we note from the current issue of HOME SECTION where you are much better. Thanks for that. We hope for you a speedy, full recovery.

"Baseball"—that's the cry with our boys just now. The boys are slated to play a double header, Saturday, Ensign Cotton Mills, and Trio Mill, both of Forsyth, Ga. They seem to be peped up and anxious to get in action.

We have been having lots of bad weather in this part of Georgia—several storms that did considerable damage to the crops and peach orchards. Down south of Macon there were several people killed and many injured by a storm that came through several weeks ago.

Thank you "Just Greenville" I am glad that you get pleasure from my letters—I'll bet I know your D. K. Dunn, carder and spinner; I think that he was at one time associated with this mill as overseer carding. He is a fine fellow.

The flower gardens on our village are most beautiful; it is hard to tell who will win the prize this year. Looks like a tie so far to me.

Our mill is running good; we are getting off a big production and all seem to be contented. I don't think that we have any sickness on our village at this time, or at least the writer does not know of any. I would like to see more of Billy Joe's write-ups, what's become of this fine correspondent, Aunt Becky? We miss the nice news from this party very much.

DUTCH.

SELMA, N. C.

Sunset Village News

I wonder if you all will listen to the latest song of the Bluebird. It has been quite a while since she sang for the Home Section.

Our village grounds are very pretty now. Early flowers are blooming everywhere. It makes us happy to walk out in the mornings and see the bright new colors, and it is going to be quite a problem for the judges to decide the winner of the loving cup which is to be awarded by the Sunset P. T. A.

At the last meeting of the P. T. A., for the school year, held Thursday night, April 25th at the school building, the first four grades put on a play, "The Rose Dream," which was very much enjoyed. After the play, refreshments were served in the club rooms by members of the Lucky Girls' Club.

The family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers, Sunday, April 28th, was a delightful occasion. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers, Dorothy Rogers, Miss Beedie Aultman, Mrs. Beckie Blackmay, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Buckelew, Mr. P. C. Buckelew, Roy and Troy Buckelew, Mr. W. W. Buckelew, of Hattisburg, Miss., Mr. D. J. Crider and Misses Mary and Grace Crider. After dinner the family and guests enjoyed talking over "old times" and singing "old songs," they used to sing in days gone by. Their only regret was that one brother, Mr. J. H. Buckelew, of Tupelo, Miss., was not present.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cook are receiving con-

tains were looped back to give them a better view and they all went away declaring that:

"Marse Beverly an Marse Sam is two of de happies' lookin' white folks on de Lawd's footstool!"

"What erbout dey wives? 'Pear to me dey bin drinkin' from dat happiness cup, too! Lawd! dis ole plantation sho is coming in fur de romance!"

CHAPTER XXIII

Lula Neal, woman of sin, clad in a scarlet and gold kimona, paced up and down her handsomely-furnished room, her whole body in a quiver of rage. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," as Fred Elliott had soon to learn. Love and passion turned to hate; is a terrible thing, as many a man has found from bitter experience.

Over and over the woman read the letter, each time becoming more furious in her disappointment and despair. It read:

"Dead Lula:

"The time has come for us to part. I can no longer live the old life. I trust that my decision will make no real difference to you. The blue signals must be discontinued, for they no longer hold any attraction for me. From now on, I shall endeavor earnestly to atone for the past, by living an honest life.

"You have been good to me, and had I been the man who caused you to take the first wrong step I could not say good-bye; but I am not that man.

"Enclosed is a check for \$50.00 as a Christmas gift. How I wish you would go to some city where you are not known and begin live over again in the right way. Your education and talent are good assets, and I know you could earn an honest living. Won't you do it?

"With every good wish, and hoping that you'll be glad to get rid of me, I am still your friend, F. E."

The woman tore the check into shreds and stamped the letter under foot, while a great, tearless sob, shook her from head to foot.

"Fifty dollars!" she cried. "What a shameful insult! I had turned down every one else for Fred—half starved when his luck was bad—rather than be untrue to him—I loved him so! And now, I am cast aside like a despised toy—left to do as I can. He has sworn a thousand times that no one—nothing could ever come between us—swore that he loved me—and I, fool like, believed him! And he wants me to go away—wants to get rid of me. I know! There's some one else. Reform, nothing! I'll show him that I'm not so easily disposed of. Oh, he shall pay—he shall suffer! I'll find out who has supplanted me, and my revenge shall be complete."

At the same hour, Sam was planning to give Paula a chance at the phone, wondering if he was doing right or wrong.

Beverly and Mollie had just driven away when Sam, with a sly wink at Paula, said to Emily:

"Now come, and let's walk around a bit. I want you to see the new hog-lot, and many other things. Paul and Paula took the rounds this morning while you and the widow were arranging for the wedding."

"All right, Sam, I do want to get out. This is such a lovely day—seems too hard not to take advantage of it." Emily put on a dark red sweater and cap, smiling delightedly over Sam's look of admiration.

"Why Emily, you look like a young girl in that head-gear," was his surprised ejaculation as they passed out. "And do you know—seems to me like that was our wedding this afternoon; Emily, oh, Emily, you don't know how glad I am to have you back home. The days seemed like weeks, and the weeks months, when you were gone. God only knows how I've suffered and how I've prayed for a chance to make up to you all the empty years."

"Sam, sometimes, when I compare the present with the past, I am afraid its all a dream, and I'm afraid to sleep for fear it will all vanish. But dear, it may have been all for the best, as you have said. Let's not worry over the past, let's enjoy the present."

Paula, her heart throbbing excitedly, watched her parents leave the yard, then fled to the 'phone. Hastily she caught down the directory and looked up Dr. Elliott's address, then called. Mrs. Elliott answered, and her face wore a puzzled frown that soon gave way to a look of relief as she noted the tremulous, stammering voice.

"Please—may I—may I speak to—Mr. Fred?" came the request at last.

"I'm sorry, he isn't here," answered Mrs. Elliott, trying to prolong the conversation. "Give me your number and I'll tell him to call you when he comes in."

"Oh, no! Please don't—I—" and Mrs. Elliott smiled understandingly, then answered:

"Perhaps you may get him at the drug store. I am almost sure he is there."

"Oh—thank you! Good bye!"

It was only a minute more, but it seemed ages to Paula, before Fred was at the other end of the line, worry and anxiety pictured on his face. He was sure Lula Neal wanted him.

"Hello," came a faint voice. "Is that Mr. Fred Elliott?"

"Yes," he answered, puzzled.

"This is—Don't you know?"

"No. I don't believe I do,"—indifferently.

"This is—Paula!"

"Oh! Why, where are you, Dear?"

"At home—we've got a phone now."

"That's fine, Little Girl, did you get back all right? I've suffered ten thousand deaths. Have you forgiven me?"

"I—yes—I wasn't missed at all; and—

"I—I'm wearing the locket—out of sight, next to my heart. Is that an answer?"

"Bless you!"

"Your forgiveness, Dear, is enough."

gratulations upon the birth of a daughter, April 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Booker, a daughter, May 5th.

Mr. R. W. Rogers is able to be back at work after two weeks illness.

Mr. W. S. Rutherford was carried to the Baptist hospital Monday, May 6th. We hope he will soon be able to return home.

Mrs. Garrison, mother of Mrs. Beulah Warren, remains critically ill at the Baptist hospital, where she has been for several weeks.

Mr. Hollis Davis, overseer carding, has been ill for several days, but is able to be out again, we are glad to say.

Mrs. M. L. Seale and little son, spent Sunday, May 5th in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thornton and little son motored to Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, May 5th.

The singing held at the Sunset Methodist church Sunday evening May 5th was enjoyed very much. Mr. J. O. Grayham of the Central Baptist church, Selma, directed. The attendance was good, but we hope to have more of the village people present next time. We are sure they will enjoy it.

We are very sorry to learn of the illness of "Aunt Becky." We hope she is quite well by now and able to be back at her work.

Hello "Sunshine," I'm still right here, just a little slow, about singing sometimes. I always enjoy your letters and all the others that I met in Greenville.

BLUE BIRD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Willowbrook Park, the magnificent park of the Newberry Cotton Mills will be opened on the evening of Saturday, May 18th. Willowbrook Park has the reputation of being one of the most beautiful parks in South Carolina, and the opening night generally attracts hundreds of people.

Conforming with the usual custom, the Newberry Concert Band will furnish the chief attraction by way of a concert. The Newberry Concert Band is one of the oldest textile bands in the South, and at the present time boasts of having the best band in all its existence. This band was organized in 1906 by W. H. Hardeman and D. B. Chandler, and under the direction of W. A. Wherry. For the past three years it has been under the able direction of J. S. Pruitt. Their program follows:

- 1.—March of the Mighty, by Hayes.
- 2.—Hungarian Fantasia, by Tobani.
- 3.—Dream Train (foxtrot).
- 4.—Snow Flakes Gavotte, by Fulton.
- 5.—Carolina Moon (waltz), by Davis and Burke.
- 6.—Polonaise Militaire, by Chopin.
- 7.—Precious Little Thing Called Love (foxtrot).
- 8.—Stars and Stripes Forever, by Sousa.

Finale—Star Spangled Banner.

B. O. CREEKMORE.

ROXBORO, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well, everything is just going fine here with no thought of a strike. I declare this striking business is getting terrible. I don't think there is any danger here, however.

Our mill is running colored yarn now;—we had a rush order and are running overtime to catch up.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. Green and Mr. Barrett, motored over to Durham to visit the superintendent who was carried back to Watt's Hospital on account of his arm,—which is still giving him some trouble.

Aunt Becky, if you ever come down this way (this includes all writers from other mills and anyone who reads the "Home Section") drop in to see me.

POLLY.

ROME, GA.

Anchor Duck Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running fine and hope to keep it up all the summer. I understand that our production is the greatest in the mills history, and you know that makes us all feel proud of our mill and overseers. We keep plenty of good help all the time; if anyone leaves, they come right back. I am one who left but couldn't stay away. I feel that others too, have the same feeling for Anchor Duck.

Aunt Becky, your story gets better in every paper. We can hardly wait for it each week.

M. A. Riley has returned to our mill after staying several months at Acworth, Ga. His son, William Riley and wife also, have come back. We are glad to have them, for Mr. Riley is a good card room man.

Mr. Adams is driving a new Whippet; he said it was a little better than the Star that he had.

Aunt Becky, in the last write-up, I failed to put the night weave room man; Mr. Tom Connell, is night overseer of weaving.

DOCK.

JUST A WORD

By David Presley, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

As you travel on life's pathway,
Close to Christ the Savior keep.
Consecrate your tongue now to Him
And for Jesus often speak.
Show the people that you love them,
And then try their love to gain,
Just a word may save somebody,
From a life of sin and shame.

When you see some precious boy,
Who had wandered off from home,
And in sin and evil reveling,
With the world's wild reckless throng.
Go to Him in faith and courage,
Speak of God and home to him,
Just a word may rouse his conscience,
You may check his life of sin.

When you see some precious daughter,
Who has fallen in disgrace,
And with kindred, home and loved ones
Has now lost her honored place,
Speak to her in love and kindness,
Try to teach her saving faith,
Just a word in love may lead her,
To the Savior's saving grace.
When you hear some careless sinner,
Speak the Savior's name in vain,
Tho' you loathe to hear such language,
And it brings you grief and pain.
Speak not then in harsh commandments
But kindly ask him to refrain,
Just a word may cause that brother,
To fear and reverence Jesus' name.

"I've told Daddy—and—and showed him my locket."

"Good! Oh, I'll never be worthy of you!"

"And he got Mama away from the house so I could call you up."

"Glorious! I hope he'll do that real often. And—oh say!—you didn't tell him about—about that—"

"He knows everything about it."

"Oh, Paula!"

"But he's our friend;—he understands."

"Well, I've got a few things to tell him myself. I'm going to tell him how cruel you were, for one thing, and I'm going to ask him for the right to—make you do as I wish,"—tenderly. "What's the number of your phone? 9017-J?"

And at this point, a closely veiled, heavily-cloaked woman, who made a trifling purchase, walked out, unnoticed, while Fred, in the "seventh heaven of delight," talked on and on, until Paula, warned by Paul, bade him a hurried goodbye.

Emily had been in the house a few moments when the phone rang.

"Well! wonder who's found us so soon?" she exclaimed, as she hurried forward to answer. Then:

"Oh, no; you've made a mistake, I guess. This is Sam Trent's residence out in the country," Emily said. And again in answer:

"Oh! not at all,"—in reply to an apology. "The wrong number," she smiled, turning to Paula, who stood near.

Lula dropped her phone in amazement.

"Sam Trent! Paula Trent! Why that's one of the wonderful twins I've read about—a mere school girl. A child has supplanted me." And she began to lay plans for revenge.

"Little did Fred guess that I heard his conversation over the phone. Oh, but he shall pay for his perfidy!"

"It is not right! How much better is he than I? Yet, he can 'reform,'—pick himself up, shake himself free of evil habits, and be looked upon as respectable and worthy, while I, who have renounced all others for him,—I, who have sinned through love for him,—alone must pay. No! As he treads his path of 'reform,' he shall find that I am not an old garment, to be put off and on at will. He shall pay, too!"

That night, after Paul and Paula had gone to their rooms, Sam Trent and Emily sat before their open fire alone in happy, congenial companionship. Emily looked around the room, and smiled:

"Sam, if I didn't appreciate you and all you have done for me, I'd be the most unreasonable and ungrateful woman in the world. Oh it's good to be home again—and to know that your love is mine!" As if drawn by Sam's personal magnetism, Emily rose impulsively from her seat, perched herself on the arm of Sam's big chair, wound her arms around his neck, and laid her soft cheek against his.

(Continued Next Week)